# New-York Daily Times.

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mixture of divinity, these men who look at human nature as a kind of improvable upper stratum of animal life, and have no key to understand its mysteries—these men began at last to suppose that the church of Christ would fall at once, that it had outlived the period of its usefulness, and should be cast aside. Let such speculators meditate upon the spectacle which was witnessed in Rome on the 8th day of December, 1854, and they will begin to understand that the church is not dead, that the church is not unhealthy, that she still lives and reigns; and that as she has seen the rise and ruin of empires and dynasties during eighteen hundred years, herself unmoved, so she shall live to witness all the changes and vicissitudes of the silly speculations of human philosophy and human humanity, by which they would attempt to come to her relief in elevating this fallen and otherwise unhappy race.

It was my privilege, my beloved brethren, to be among the favored ones who witnessed the spectacle on that memorable occasion. As it is not my intention to pronounce anything like a formal discourse, I shall perhaps best fulfill your desires and meet your expectations if I give you in brief a narrative of things as they occurred in connection with this great subject of universal joy and triumph. As I have remarked, for the last three hundred years, but particularly since the beginning of this century, those who are more nearly in communion with God, many of the bishops, priests and holy persons devoted to religion, have expressed their great desire that the Sovereign Pontiff should define, as an article of faith, that belief which has been floating from the beginning on the sea of Catholic tradition, and abiding in the Catholic heart, on the subject of the Immaculate Conception. The Holy Father entertained with favor the expression of this desire, and during the period of the exile from beside the tomb of the Apostles, whilst in Gaeta, he issued an encyclical letter to all the Bishops in Christendom, requiring and requesting them to furnish him with the sentiments which prevailed upon the subject among their clergy and people. Of course, the answers to such an letter as this from all the world, were indeed long in coming to hand, as it was addressed, remember, some time. But, little by little, one after another, those responses came in to the number, I think, of 554, from so many Bishops, throughout the world, and of those there were less than fifty who considered that, although the doctrine was true and was believed by them and by their people, it was not expedient to define it at this moment; and there were only four out of this immense number who were not prepared for the definition. Those letters have been published and constitute an aggregate of nine octavo volumes. There were some of the bishops who had not received the encyclical letter, or had not been able to forward their answers, owing to the difficulty of access to the remote lands which they inhabit. Those letters having been received, the Holy Father then appointed a Commission of twenty most learned theologians for the purpose of investigating everything that history had recorded upon this subject. Finally, after much prayer, and fasting, and supplication to God, both by himself and others whom he requested to unite with him, the Holy Father determined, no doubt under divine inspiration, to make that solemn declaration of doctrine on the day that I have just mentioned. For this purpose he invited a certain number of bishops, so that the episcopacy of each country might be more or less represented. He did not invite many, because he was aware that too many bishops it would be a matter of great inconvenience to attend, and he knew that anything like an invitation or a formal request would be responded to at almost any sacrifice. Nevertheless, even the intimation of his will was sufficient; and for several days previous to the 8th of December there was an assembly from day to day of 154 bishops of the Catholic Church, representing every nation—I might say of every tongue and every clime under the sky. These had come together; and the question was submitted to them—not, indeed, the question of the doctrine itself, nor of the pertinency and fitness of the time—for upon those two points they had already expressed themselves—but the framework of what is called the bull—the form of the pronunciation in which this doctrine is defined, as it had been drawn up by the theologians, was submitted to them. It was their duty to canvass it, paragraph by paragraph, and line by line; and they did so, having for a purpose simply to sift it—to probe it, and examine whether any authority quoted in support of the doctrine was an authority that could be questioned, to authenticate and purify the testimony, so that no slight error of the theologians should introduce doubtful testimony. What a spectacle, my dearly beloved brethren, was the meeting of those Bishops! All were kindly received by the Holy Father. All assembled in a public hall adjoining the great St. Peter's. No invitations were necessary. At the Session on the third and fourth days there came in new Bishops, travel-worn men, who had come from the distant East, or from the far-off South—men who had come thousands and thousands of miles, and had just time to refresh themselves, put on their episcopal robes, walk into that assembly and take part in its discussions on the day of which they arrived. There was no comparing notes so as to what each one believed, no question of high doctrine or low doctrine, no interrogation about what school one belonged to, or what had been the influence of the Government, or section, or climate—South or North, East or West—of those who came to take part in that august assembly. There was the unity, the universality of truth—one heart, one faith and one language. If each Bishop had spoken in his mother tongue what a jargon would have been there! It would have been a repetition of the scene at the Tower of Babel. But as there was one language of the heart, and that was a faithful and truthful one, so there was one language of the voice, and each Bishop understood the other. They knew each other's countenances but for a moment. There was no time for introductions, and after having transacted their business, they returned, I might say with few exceptions, each to the flock he had left behind, without having made the acquaintance of the brethren they met on that solemn occasion. Finally came the day for the promulgation—that 8th of December that is to be celebrated in the annals of the Church for all time to come, an occasion of joy to every Christian heart. The Holy Pontiff himself—the supreme Pontiff officiated, and at the proper time, in the name of the Holy Catholic Church, the Greek Catholics united, the Armenian Catholics united—the whole Catholic world received from his lips an infallible decision, declaring the prerogatives of the Mother of God. The scene cannot be conceived, and no one ought to attempt to describe it. The delightful vision is still fresh and glowing in my memory, but I shall not attempt to describe it. I shall not attempt to convey to you any idea of the magnificence of the vast architecture, the splendid paintings and music, such as cannot be heard elsewhere outside of Heaven. Let those things pass. They became insignificant on that occasion. There was another spectacle. More than two hundred prelates, besides an immense multitude of the inferior clergy, surrounding the successor of St. Peter, that successor of St. Peter occupying the throne, during the divine office; that throne placed over the very tomb of Peter himself; and on the very spot where the prince of the Apostles bore testimony to the faith, and to his love for his master, by choosing the same instrument of death—the cross—and, from a sense of his own unworthiness, requesting as a favor to be crucified with his head to the earth. On that same spot there sat St. Peter's successor, able to count, link by link, the whole chain that bound him to the first Apostle, and through that Apostle to Christ, and through that Christ to God. There he sat upon the rock, and the very temples, the very persecutions, the very trials and vicissitudes by which the Church has been continually agitated, served only to remind him how true the reality is in its correspondence with the description given you by the son of God. How could he, or how could you, dearly beloved brethren, recognize this as the Church of Christ if it were a Church without trials—if it were a Church sustained by the riches, and the talents, and the powers of this earth—if it were a Church having universal prosperity in this world. Christ describes the time when those who should put his followers to death should think they were rendering God a service—when those professing the faith should be persecuted for His sake, and when to own communion with His Church, was to lose all title to worldly favor, or social reputation. So it is. And there sat that venerable Pontiff; and those tempests that are now agitating the world, broke the harmless fury of their waves on the base of that immoveable rock on which he sat as Peter's successor. Around him were gathered this venerable assembly of bishops, his brethren in the episcopacy. For the Pope is but a Bishop in the order of rank; in that which pertains to order he is an Apostle; but in that which pertains to jurisdiction he is the chief—he is our chief; although as regards the rank he is but of our order. He was surrounded by his brethren; and at the proper time that document which had been prepared for the occasion of the promulgation was read by him in a clear, distinct and audible voice. But amid the stillness which was, I may say, awful in such a multitude of people, when he came to that part which is purely doctrinal, which is the definition, when that "God, by special prerogatives had, through the merits of Jesus Christ, preserved the Blessed Virgin Mary from every stain of original guilt"—when he came to that part—and as he proceeded his voice grew tremulous, you could have seen every cheek bedewed with tears of emotion and of tenderness. And, at the proper time, after having announced it, the music of the choir was forgotten—the choir so peculiar and so celebrated in its powers of execution, was forgotten, and the great hymn of praise and thanksgiving of the Church—the *Te Deum Laudamus*, rose under that stupendous dome of St. Peter's, and sounded along its dim and outstretched aisles from forty thousand voices. Such was the spectacle witnessed on that occasion; and, in the meantime, the bells from the towers of three hundred churches announced the joyful tidings to the expectant people, and from town to town, and from village to village, and forth the news that at last by the supreme authority of the Catholic Church, it was no longer a belief for individual choice or election, but a doctrine of the Catholic Church that Mary, the Mother of Jesus—the Virgin Mother of Jesus,—had another prerogative of the Divine Nature, as being conceived without a stain of sin.

As there has been some misconception in regard to this doctrine, it is proper for me to explain to you, briefly, the sum and substance of the question just decided. I need not remind you that the Catholic Church, in the primitive ages, preserved the faith in its utmost simplicity. The doctrines were believed, before you there were no definitions by which they were formally expressed. Thus you know that whereas the divinity of Christ is the very corner stone of Christian doctrine, that dogma was not defined in the form in which we now have it, until three hundred years after the time of our divine Saviour. But will any one say—will any Socinian say—that because it was not defined, it was not believed? This would be absurd. If its not being defined, proves anything, it proves that it was believed, and that the definition was not necessary until a period when Arius and his associates arose to dispute on the advantage of the Christian era. If I may so call it, the vagueness of the faith, and, by an ingenious use of human language, pretend to teach that the divinity of Christ was not to be believed. So with regard to written Revelations, at a still later period, when the Church defined and proposed to us those books of Holy Scripture which are of inspired origin. Up to that time some may have denied one book and some another—there was a certain vagueness and indefiniteness about it which in this way was at length removed, and the question settled. So, too, with regard to the nature of Christ at the time of NESTORIUS. NESTORIUS would have it that Christ was a duality of persons, the Divine different from the human. He would admit that the blessed Virgin was the mother of the man Jesus, but not the mother of Jesus as to his divinity. The doctrine of the Church had been at all times that the person was one, and that the divine and human nature were united in the one person, and, consequently, that the blessed Virgin Mary was the mother of that one person, Jesus Christ. So, at the Council of Ephesus, where the question had been again agitated, the multitudes of faithful outside waiting patiently to know the authoritative decision of the Church upon that subject, as soon as they heard that it was lawful to continue still, as they had continued before, to call Mary the mother of God! one shout of joy went forth along the crowded street, and rung through the whole city of Ephesus. Then you see that a doctrine may be true, and may be believed and received as true, long before it undergoes the sanction and enactment of the tribunal that God has appointed to pronounce all truth, and to make known all things whatsoever he has commanded her. Where, therefore, is the difference between our position as Catholics now, and what it was before? I will tell you in brief. Before, we believed by individual belief. It was a sentiment we were familiar with from the earliest traditions and feelings which we inherit from our fathers. We saw the emotions with which, in the early times, the Christians, knowing how their Master loved his blessed Mother, reverenced her, but with the difference that she was a pure creature, created in time, and Christ was God and man united. There was a point where we might deny it without ceasing to be Catholics, because it had not then been authoritatively defined. Just so in reference to another matter. In early periods the saints were divided as to the authenticity and inspiration of certain books of the New Testament. But there was no division after the appointed authority had declared upon that question. We know that St. Augustine believed in the immaculate conception, for although he wrote much on the doctrine of original sin, he always made an exception of the blessed mother of God. He did not say that she was conceived without sin, because it was not his to pronounce the doctrine in an authoritative form, but he expected that the Church would at last arrive at it, and include in his description of universal depravity. And what is this universal depravity? Dearly beloved brethren, you know it is original sin. You know that by the fall of our first parents their nature became tainted; they became sinful, and you know that a polluted fountain does not give forth pure water. You are aware that in the order of the procreation of mankind from this first pair, the parents communicate to their children their own nature, and they cannot communicate a higher nature. Guilty parents could not communicate innocence to the being who was about to be created, and thus original sin passed through all. The doctrine of the Catholic Church is always heard that the Virgin Mary, by the merits of the death of Jesus Christ, applied to herself, imbuing the conviction and feelings of every heart. Thus it has been taught, and now the public seat of that infallible authority by which Christ speaks in the mind of his church, has declared it as a dogma of the Catholic faith that, through the merits of Jesus Christ, God, by a singular prerogative, had in the very instant of her conception, exempted the ever blessed and glorious Mary from the taint of original sin.

This is to you, dearly beloved brethren, a subject of joy. Not that it increases for a moment your faith, except that it sanctifies your faith. You believed before, because you thought so. You believe now, because the authority that God has appointed for the purpose, proposes it to your belief; and you believe it on the testimony of God through the authority thus appointed. This is the view in which you regard it; and this prerogative—the first and the last—and, except the maternity, the highest prerogative that distinguishes the Blessed Virgin Mary, has been thus solemnly recognized and solemnly proclaimed throughout the world. Let those men who, in their shallow conception, and in their low estimation of what is humanity, are attempting to ameliorate their condition; let them now lift their eyes, and let them understand that humanity, which exhibits so much wretchedness, so much misery, and yet such capacity, such susceptibility of all that is great in life—let them understand that humanity is dignified. It was before, but it is still more exalted. Jesus Christ belongs to that humanity. He came to repair the evils of original sin and its ill effects, and to enable us to overcome actual sin. He took that nature upon himself, and from that moment the world received the element of the true amelioration of humanity, and behold in humanity something partaking of the Divinity; and St. Peter does not hesitate to speak of it. But there is still more. It may be said that any Divine Savior was God also, and that the sublime excellence of his perfections are unapproachably great; even in His humanity. But there is another—there is one daughter of Eve—a daughter who was as pure in her conception and in her birth as if she had been the first-born before the fall of man, with the difference that that she would have been pure and immaculate by the grace and by the prerogative of God. Look at her then coming into this world of sorrow and of pain—watch her footsteps, and follow her as she passes along her humble career in life, wading amidst pollution, and yet untrusting nothing of stain; nothing in her birth, nor in her life, nor in her person, nor in her character. And she was one of you. She was the creature of God as you are. She was not divine—but she was rendered almost divine by the infinite privilege God bestowed upon her, and for which she had been chosen for all eternity. Behold, therefore, one of the same sublime contemplations of humanity. It is not all depravity. There is, at least, one exception. There is among the tears of this wretched valley of tears, that pure, bright ray of beauty. There is that most innocent of God's creatures, which has been mystically described by so many ecclesiastical writers in the writings of the fathers and from the prophets. There is the sun on which, fixing your eyes, you behold the virtues from which the man who would elevate humanity must take his departure and regulate his religious career. Rejoice, therefore, brethren, on this day. Let the palms in your hands be at once a commemoration of the Saviour entering Jerusalem, and of the Observe's triumph after 1800 years of trial and sorrow. Let your hearts be raised up—*sursum corda*—let there be no depression, because of the gainsaying and the taunts of the world. By this you know what you are, and you know if you were not what you are your ends would not be the same. Let your hearts be lifted up towards God. Let them rejoice with a tender and lively joy, and give thanks to God for His infinite mercy in providing that, amidst the pain and desolation which original sin brought upon the whole human race, he was pleased to preserve one by grace and love, and to exempt her from every stain and every defilement, and from that original guilt which belongs to the other descendants of our first parents. Let the day on which this doctrine was declared be sacred. Let each anniversary, in the returning years, of the 8th December, the day on which the Immaculate Conception was promulgated, be fixed in your memories in grateful token of the happiness which God has imparted to you. And as it would meet my purpose to commence it both in testimony of the joy, and consolation, and honor I had in being present on that occasion, and in gratitude for many favors and the extraordinary protection which I have received—I have no doubt through the all-powerful intercession of the blessed Virgin Mary—let me have the happiness to erect a church as a monument to be dedicated to God in thankful commemoration of the great event which has so recently transpired, and an imperfect idea of which I have endeavored this day to communicate to you.

## THE ASIA'S MAILS.

### OUR LONDON LETTER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, March 16, 1855.

There is a constant fluctuation in public opinion respecting the prospects of peace or war, and there has surely been no such general suspense as there is now, during the whole crisis. One day it is all peace, the next it is all War. ALEXANDER II.'s manifesto spoke of Finland and Poland as inseparably annexed to Russia, and vindicated the hopes and views of PETER and CATHERINE—and down go the funds, and people are afraid the war will go on more fiercely than ever. But stop, remarks somebody, the manifesto is by no means so warlike as it looks at first sight. Its haughty airs are a mere matter of form, assumed to carry weight to all the Russias. Its menacing words *are the very same* that were used by NICHOLAS on his accession to the throne. PETER and CATHERINE are there but like dummies, to play the live partners' game, who only *as one* of them, as he *does* ALEXANDER I., by the big name of "the well-beloved"—and up go the funds. The dearth in news from the Crimea adds to this general uncertainty. People are at a loss what to believe, what to look for. There seems, however, to have been made a discovery in Vienna. The Austrian Government has—so it is said and whispered—discovered that peace can be restored without the obligation in honor on the Allies to destroy, or the condition to be imposed on Russia to dismantle Sebastopol. The Cabinet of Vienna, leaning on the admissions of some more or less known Russian notes and declarations, has intimated to the Western Cabinets that the *fourth* of the four points—the *veneum in cauda* of the situation—may be settled in a way satisfactory to all parties. "Why," says Austria, "you could build an anti-Sebastopol on the Turkish shores of the Euxine. Why should you not? There, just look at Sinope—it stands just opposite your classic *Carthage*, and has splendid roadsteads—being, moreover, historically fastened to your fair pages. Take it. It is easier to take *that*, and than the 'sick man,' than the *other*, and from the Great European Armageddon here. You could keep their port, allied fleets, and be a guarantee for the entire independency of the free navigation of the Danube, as is to be provided for my interests." Such is Austria's advice; and I won't now assert, but I would not be astonished to hear, that the advice has been taken into consideration. Mr. PEEL and his "navvies" might then prepare to cross over to Asia. However that may be, (and I candidly confess to have come to no better conclusion as yet than the general public,) the Congress of Vienna was to be opened yesterday, and its sitting will absorb now every attention and all curiosity. Prussia is *not yet* represented, but she is going to be so by Count ALVENSLEBEN. I cannot sufficiently impress upon the reader's mind the reflection that *peace cannot be thought of without the cooperation of Prussia*. The Congress cannot be looked upon at all as *serious* as long as the fifth great Power remains unrepresented. This will be found out very soon; indeed, it has been so already, and England is quite willing to pave the way for the Prussian Plenipotentiary. NAPOLEON is said to be less courteous. This is natural. The French Emperor cannot afford *looking* subservient to, and eager for a peaceable settlement of the difficulties. The war in which he took the lead—a sham leadership to be sure, but still a leadership—has proved a disgrace. Sebastopol stands still in spite of the Tartar and the triangular camp at Ambleteuse. The Imperial guards did not arrive *too late*—as their master was rather afraid they would—and there is plenty of glory left for them to partake in, though his Decembrish Majesty seemed to doubt it. So the Tuileries are in no position to profess accessibility to mediators like Downing-street; and General WEDELL must be on his travels between Paris and Berlin before Count ALVENSLEBEN could start for Vienna. The same circumstance accounts for the Imperial intention to go to the Crimea. This intention seems to have been set at rest just now, but we may be sure that the *semblance* of energy will be kept up to the last. General NIEL, who has returned, must have given some no very encouraging information about the prospects of an assault under the master's telescope. The *Moniteur*, in assuring its readers that the mission of the Archduke WILLIAM to St. Petersburg is simply an "act of courtesy," without any political bearing, concludes in the following very characteristic way: "It would be superfluous to prove how useless it would be to think of the conclusion of peace before something or other has been decided in the Crimea. If the decision should be favorable to Russia, and that Power should wish to withdraw its previous concessions, or modify them in such guise as to render them illusory, the duty of Austria would be clear to oppose energetically such hallucination. This is a precious *official* hallucination. Its admissions are, however, very interesting. The flags of the allies are put to pocket, and do not, as on former occasions, *figure* on the walls of Sebastopol. Even such an event as a Russian victory is admitted as possible. This, it must be confessed, is a considerable modification of the haughtiness of tone, as heard but lately. We are given to understand, moreover, that Austria is not expected to do her "duty," except in case of a defeat of the Allies. Whether she would do so in that case is another question; but she will not do it in any other case, such as would be, for instance, a protracted campaign without *any decision* for either party. But peace cannot be thought of—says the *Moniteur*—without such a decision. We shall see that. I am certainly not so inclined (inclined against my will) to believe in peace now, as I was before the death of NICHOLAS. *He* might have accepted a compromise even to some disadvantage, but his successor is in less strong, and, consequently, less good position. A bad peace would ruin him, and the Russians would surely count that his father would never have assented to such a one. But, on the other hand, the old Russian party cannot be unaware of the dangers for Russia from a protracted war. A fresh storm is gathering at Spithead, ready to sweep the Baltic at no distant time, and after the previous "soundings" of one year's experience. A bombardment of Cronstadt, even if it should prove comparatively fruitless, is not a desirable thing for the Powers in the Summer Palace. And certain it is that Admiral DUNDAS would not be allowed to while away his time in the Baltic, as did his namesake in the Black Sea. Such a prospect is a mighty ingredient of a peaceable disposition in Russian *rulers*, for ALEXANDER cannot, until further notice, be taken as acting from his own sole and free choice. If we turn now to the Allies, England and Austria may be disposed of at once by the assertion of their evident wish for peace. Remains NAPOLEON. You will have seen—or, if not yet, you must see—the *Press* of last Saturday. Its first title-page article is a knot of startling announcements, intimating no less a fact than a Napoleonic treason against England. You know that the *Press* is the weekly organ of the conservative party, and especially of Mr. DISRAELI. I prepared you for the form of public opinion against "our powerful and straightforward ally." The *facts* abound now for what I gave you but *signs* a few weeks ago. You may find them in almost all papers in some form or other. *Parient pour le Syrie* is also no more the sin in fashion. We live in fast days. However that may be, the *Press* says that the obstacles to peace are no longer to be looked for in Petersburg or Vienna or London, but in Paris, where NAPOLEON begins to grow insolent and to take no notice of England's wishes. And such may be the fact to be sure, although the assertions of the conservative organ must not always be taken for Scriptine truth. NAPOLEON—as above stated—is in a bad position, so bad, indeed, as to make him almost run away from it to the Crimea. Peace, after an inglorious warfare, would be ruin for him, if not clad in something like a proper dress. How that might be done it would be impossible to say, but it *must* be done, because a protracted war has its dangers for NAPOLEON as well as for Russia. England is no military power, and dreads revolutions. So much for the ally. Austria is unwilling to take an active part and is menaced by revolutions. So much for the "good friend." Prussia is rather Russian. So much for the "neutral." Remain Turkey and Piedmont, the sick man and the vassal. A poor contingent. NAPOLEON stands thus *alone*, to carry on the war against Russia. Now, he may be a clever man, and he is an unscrupulous man, but his means are not so inexhaustible as he would make us to believe. Sebastopol is there. To test his power. France must be watched over, and so must be the "general officer"—whoever he may be—who writes pamphlets. "NAPOLEON I. was the *grand Empereur*—*Napoleon III. est un grand Empereur*, say the Parisians; but the money rolls very rapidly, and I doubt that another loan to carry on a war, that cannot yet show up any real advantage gained over the enemy, would be very successful. Last, not least, NAPOLEON III. is evidently not the man to carry on a war of principle, and such would turn out to be the present one, if not closed before *parliament* has become exhausted. I have dished the arguments pro and contra. Draw your conclusions. Mine will be in favor of the belief in peace as soon as Prussia shall have joined the Congress, but not before. I may add, that the argument (mentioned in one of my recent letters,) urged in favor of a peaceable disposition on the part of the Allies, connected with the *youthful energy and readiness to enlist all elements of warfare*, exercises a very great influence, indeed, on the old statesmen, here as well as in Vienna. We have, however, other signs, too. Sir ROBERT PEEL, the newly appointed Lord of the Admiralty, treated his Tamworth electors with quite a revolutionary speech. He denounces, and repudiates the Austrian alliance in the strongest terms, "goes for" the restoration of Poland, and wishes even the independence of the Danubian Principalities. I cannot help thinking that the speech of the honorable member was made by Lord PALMERSTON, who wished to obtain some cheers *à rinculet*. *Apropos* of cheers. The Earl of LUCAN has been very much cheered on leaving the Committee of Inquiry, where he made out a very strong case against Lord RAGLAN, as well as the Administration. It is good to have a *disgraced Lord*. He, at least, speaks out and tells facts which would never have been known but for his having been recalled. The Queen is gone to Osborne, after she had sent books to the invalids at Chatham. One of these books is said to be *The Decline of England*, by LEDRU ROLLIN. *Apropos* of exiles. You will have heard of a general amnesty to all political prisoners condemned by the civil tribunals of Austria. I hope you have not been humbugged by that true Hapsburg clemency. I must inform you, at all events, that this general amnesty has not liberated *one single man* who took part in the revolutions of 1848-9, whether in Italy, Hungary, Bohemia or Vienna. And do you know why? Because all these thousands have been tried and condemned by *military* tribunals, by *courts martial*, and not by civil jurisdiction. Such is the clemency of the "beardless Nero," when happy in calling himself a father. There is a good story in an Austrian paper. The *Journal of Agram* (Croatia) tells us in all earnest—Austrian journalism is always grave and serious—that MAZZINI was present in the General Council of Bishops, who, under the Presidency of the Pope, have decreed the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He was, asserts our good paper, disguised as a bishop, (probably *superstitious infidelium*,) and the Chief of the Police was *fully aware* of his presence there, but either he did not dare to have him arrested lest he should be assassinated by the *revolutionaires*, or he was himself one of the party of that demagogue. This man of the Police is, at all events, under arrest and examination, as the *Agramer Zeitung* assures its readers. Another good joke is the rumor that the allies invited the Pope to join the coalition by sending 10,000 pontifical soldiers to the Crimea—NAPOLEON assenting in the meanwhile not to remove the French garrison of Rome. KOSSUTH retires from the *Sunday Times*, and has entered into a regular and permanent connection with the *Atlas*, which is certainly a much better paper than the former one. It may be called a republican paper, and—what is not less rare—is not prejudiced against America, the States having a constant friend and advocate in its columns.

P. S.—The *second* edition of the *Times* has a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announcing the opening of the Congress. The only thing known of yesterday's conference is that it began with a pacific speech on the part of Count BUOL. Gen. WEDELL has, since more, been received by the Emperor. During the affair of the night on the 23d of February, the Zouaves lost 300 men, eight of whom were officers, Gen. MONET was wounded in both arms. Lord RADCLIFFE was unwell. A funeral service has been celebrated in Paris, for the late Emperor NICHOLAS. The Princess MATHILDE was present in deep mourning. The Empress was represented by Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The New Ordinances of the County Government.

Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Supervisors of the County, at a Session of the Board, at the Court of Sessions Room, in the Court-House, passed the following Ordinances, which were presented at the last meeting of the Board:

An Ordinance to prohibit the throwing of Ashes, Dirt, Rubbish, Manure, or other offensive matter in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Cruel Treatment of Animals.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Wild Animals in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Bears in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Monkeys in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Dogs in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Goats in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Horses in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Sheep in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Hogs in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Cattle in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Asses in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Mules in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Camels in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Elephants in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Reptiles in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Birds in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Fishes in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Insects in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Vermin in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Amphibious Animals in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Quadrupeds in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Bipeds in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Animals in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Creatures in the streets of this City.

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An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Objects in the streets of this City.

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An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Matters in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Substances in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Bodies in the streets of this City.

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An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Figures in the streets of this City.

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An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Likenesses in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Representations in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Resemblances in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Similitudes in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Copies in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Originals in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Models in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Patterns in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Examples in the streets of this City.

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An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Instances in the streets of this City.

An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Cases in the streets of this City.

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An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Shows in the streets of this City.

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An Ordinance to prevent the Exhibition of Dancing Alumini

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1855.

The Business Situation, Prospects, Press, &c. appear in the DAILY TIMES. Single copies will be presented at the counters of THE.

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THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sunday, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO Dollars per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.


### City Reform.

When Mayor Woon entered upon the duties of his office, he suggested, in his first Annual Message, sundry reforms in the City Charter which he deemed absolutely essential to the vigorous and efficient administration of the City Government. Among them, were one of special and paramount importance—a change in the mode of selecting the heads of Departments, and a reform in the existing Board of Police Commissioners. Upon both these points his language was emphatic, and his views were very distinct and clear. He urged that the Departments were properly branches of the Executive power, and that the election by the people of the persons in charge of them, tended to a division of responsibility and to a consequent inefficiency in their administration. He suggested, therefore, the importance of providing some other mode of filling these posts—and every one then felt, and we doubt not still feels, that the recommendation was eminently timely, and worthy of being carried into immediate effect.

In regard to the Board of Police Commissioners, his views were still more explicit and emphatic. The Commission as at present organized consists of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge. Mayor Woon very properly objects that *judicial* officers are not proper persons on whom to devolve additional duties so laborious and so responsible as those of this Commission:—and he further declared that both his colleagues on the Board concurred in this view of the matter. The following is his language:

"*I am confident the judiciary is not the proper authority for determining police matters, nor are its members qualified, either by habits of life or train of reflection, to make good Commissioners. The bench and the service would each be benefited by a separation.* My colleagues on the present Police Board fully concur in these opinions."

The *political* complexion which its present organization of necessity gives to the Board, formed another ground of objection to it in the Mayor's view. Every officer on the Board is certain to be elected as a *partisan*; and the fact that Recorder SMITH, one of the present Board, has presided at a party meeting in Tammany Hall since his elevation to the Bench, shows conclusively that party views and party purposes are not likely to be forgotten by him in the discharge of his official duties. Mayor WOON, in the message referred to, very clearly pointed out the evil, and very emphatically declared his determination to do all in his power to apply a remedy. Upon these two points, he said:

"The whole Police Board was elected at the late election; two of the late Board, (the Recorder and City Judge,) being candidates for reelection, and citizens would have been more or less than men, if they could have remained indifferent spectators of the result.

* * * * * * *

"It shall be my aim to impress all connected with the Police, that official merit, and not partisan influence, is what is expected of them, and so far as my power extends, it shall be exercised *for the entire eradication of politics from the Department.*

The Mayor will always find it impossible to carry out his declared intentions, so long as the organization of the Board remains as it is at present. There will always be a partisan majority, on the one side or the other, in the Board;—and, as the Mayor observes, partisan Commissioners "must be more or less than men" if they can remain "indifferent" to the partisan bearings and tendencies of their action. The same objection applies to the Police bill now before the Legislature, so far as the party character of the Board is concerned. But this fact does not in the least degree detract from the force of the Mayor's objections to the present law, nor diminish the necessity of a thorough reform in the constitution of the Board.

In our judgment the Board of Police Commissioners should be organized and elected just as the Board of Ten Governors is at present—so as to secure permanently upon it *an equal representation from each of the two leading political parties.* Such a Board would necessarily act without regard to politics, or else would give to each party an equal and just proportion of the appointments which it might devolve upon them to make. It would meet, moreover, all the objections urged by the Mayor against both the present law and the pending bill; and would be in exact conformity with his recommendations.

The organization of our Common Council, also, is so exceedingly vicious in its practical operation, as to call imperatively for some radical change. The Board of Councilmen, which was doubtless founded upon the true principles of representation, is so numerous as to have lost all character and influence. Men of position and respectability will not accept a place in that Board, and it has, consequently, fallen into unworthy hands. The proper remedy is suggested by past experience. *Both Boards are too large.* One of *fifteen*, and the other of *twenty two* members, would give us a City Legislature of far higher character, and infinitely more responsible and efficient for all the practical purposes of good government.

It is rather late in the session, we are aware, for new measures upon important subjects; but the principles and reforms we have specified are so obviously just, and would meet with such general concurrence, that very little time, we are confident, would be needed for the enactment of a law in which they should be embodied.

### The Prohibitory Law.

To-morrow is the day fixed by the State Senate for taking the final vote on the Temperance bill. On Saturday it was ordered to a third reading,—amended, however, so as to permit the sale of liquor by the importer in original packages *of not less than fifteen gallons.* It is rather significant of the degree of care with which this bill has been carried through its several stages, that this amendment, which changes the whole character of the bill and strikes at the root of its fundamental principle, should have been passed by the votes of some of the Senators who were most shocked at the very thought of divesting the law of its "search, seizure and destruction" clauses. Since attention has been called to the subject, we presume the amendment adopted on Saturday will be stricken out to-morrow,—and that the bill will then be passed in the Senate by a decisive vote. The only other change of any importance which has been made in its provisions since it came from the Assembly is that by which the *fourth of July*, instead of the *first of May*, is fixed as the day upon which the law shall take effect. Whether this will be changed back or not remains to be seen. We have no doubt, however, that the bill, in one form or the other, will become a law before the close of the present week.

The following extract from an editorial upon the law in last week's *Independent* is in striking contrast with the tone and language of some other professed advocates of Temperance reform, including some of its own correspondents:

While on this general subject, we beg to quiet the apprehensions of some of our correspondents, in view of our recent criticism upon the Prohibitory law under discussion in the Senate of New-York. We would gladly publish the communications we have received upon this subject, did our limits allow. But we can find room only to correct their misunderstanding of our position:

1. We are in favor of a Prohibitory law. No weekly journal labored more earnestly than did this, last fall, to secure a Legislature pledged to prohibition. We fully adhere to the position we have uniformly taken upon this point.

2. The one aim of a prohibitory law should be to prevent, in all reasonable ways, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

3. In order to secure this end, it is neither necessary nor wise to hamper other uses of such liquors, which are legitimate and innocuous.

4. There are many such uses not provided for under the general terms, "*mechanical, chemical, medicinal, sacramental*"—the only exceptions made in the bill before the *Senate*. Either those uses will continue, through the constant evasion of the law—which all should deplore—or the irksomeness of the restraint will lead the great body of voters to demand a modification of the law.

5. The *permanence of the prohibitory legislation now so general in the country, will depend very much upon the wisdom with which prohibitory statutes are framed.* This whole legislatation is yet an experiment. If wisely managed, it will become a permanent feature of our statute-books; if unwisely, *prohibitory laws will become either a dead letter*, or in *five years* there will come a reaction that will *sweep them away.* It was to guard against this result we uttered a warning against crude legislation, which we now solemnly and earnestly repeat.

### April.

We shall speak more tenderly of March henceforth,—it dealt so tenderly with us. Its winds were all tempered, its storms moderate, its *mild days* so pleasant that early Summer might envy them. Saturday was a *day to be remembered for a year*—so sunny and calm for the most part, and the air so fresh. At night, after every body had returned from his walk or his evening's amusement, a fine shower fell, and so, with the dust all laid and the streets in remarkably cleanly order came April in. Fortunately for the graver class, "All Fools Day" was Sunday, which shut off a goodly number of those who enjoy their April Fooling from their full indulgence. It will be wise, however, even to-day,—as most of the young folks are great sticklers for the ancient rites and customs, and take it for granted that though Sunday may postpone it can by no means blot out a day,—for all men to keep a bright look-out for the rogues as they walk. Swells will do to note the appearance in the mirrors and plate-glass windows of the reflections they cast, lest streamers that the tailors never charged for, eke out their shanghaies; and all who enjoy a peculiarity of gait or dress, must often investigate whether there be not labels on their back advertising them beyond their intention. Against these annoyances there is no cheaper guard than perpetual vigilance. It is no use to invoke the police or to waste expletives that are only proper in small proportions before Justices of the Peace. Foolish as this "fooling" is, it is one of the prerogatives that Young America will longest refuse to surrender. Its appreciation was born into him. His English ancestors for centuries untold have clung to the amusement afforded by their practical jokes, and his French cousins, from the remotest time, though at the risk of their own unspeakable mortification, are fond, to a passion, of making their best friend a "*poisson d'Avril*"—claiming no less higher authority for the custom than a wholesome memory of the Jews' mockery of our Saviour in taking him hither and thither from Annias and Caiaphas, and Pilate and Herod, to Pilate again, in quick succession. Nay, special reasons the young "Fooler" will claim this year for indulging his pastime, since Hindoos are in fashion here; for the Hindoos now and of old make the First of April the jolliest day of their *Huli Festival*, and crack costly jokes of the most practical sort, and jokes that it takes months to repair the mischief of, at the expense of the highest as well as the lowest.

One good will come of it at least. It startles up all to the remembrance of swift-passing time,—that a fourth of the new year has already past,—that a fourth of the grand schemes we each made at the opening should be by this time completed.

In the country it is a month of returning swallows and of birds pairing, of busy work in-door, yards and about out-houses, and of rapid preparation for the more serious labors of the farm, of getting in wood and brush for the summer, of repairing fences, of carting manure, and of ploughing. In the city it opened with Palm Sunday, and yesterday, about the time that services ended in the Catholic churches, the streets and avenues swarmed with men and women and children of every age, bearing green sprigs in their hands; for here as in England, we suppose, since the olive is not naturalized, the box, or willow, or cedar, or yew, answers for the palm. Passion-week will be observed by many, and the curious "dark days" kept in some of the churches on the three last days. Hot cross-buns and Easter-eggs will follow; but though we meet many Lancashire and Warwickshire men and women in our town, we doubt if any of them will try here the "*Aearing*" and "*lifting*" the kisses and forfeits of Easter Monday and Tuesday or eat the "dumb-cake" on St. Mark's Eve. But thousands will be out early and late looking at "houses to let," and many will fall in the sulks and go fasting though Lent is ended, in deadly fear that they will find no house to their mind. We entreat all to be comforted and of good courage; the "to lets" were never more abundant upon the 2d of April than to-day, and we fancy that the best bargains are yet to be made. So as you do your packing from day to day for a removal, do not indulge in any sad forebodings that you will move of necessity into a fever and ague swamp or be obliged to compass great journeys daily to reach your work from your houses. And you who have no moving in prospect for the first of May, be thankful every day for your better fortune.

### Be Careful How You Direct Your Letters.

We have received a communication from one who writes intelligently, on the subject of complaints against the management of our Post-Offices. In a position to know, as nearly as is possible under the most favorable circumstances, the truth of the matter, he feels authorized to say, that of the aggregate of blunders in the delivery of letters, those who direct them are the cause of nearly one-half.

The Post-Office Department should not be made to bear the blame of any errors for which it is not responsible. It has faults enough that are peculiarly its own, which some yet hope to see corrected; and a transfer of those properly chargeable to others, would, we fear, have a disheartening effect upon those having charge of the Department.

The following is the communication:

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have of late noticed in your own and other New-York Dailies, divers complaints relative to the mismanagement of the Post-Office Department, the inefficiency and incapacity of the officials, &c., &c. My position is such, that I am not only cognisant of many blunders committed both by the public and the Department, *but where the proportion of each are unmistakably apparent*; and I *feel perfectly safe in asserting that two-thirds of* the complaints arising from the delay, miscarriage and even nonreception of letters and papers entrusted to conveyance by the United States Mail, are attributable to the carelessness of the public. Lest this proportion charged to the public seem undue, we will set it at one-half—*that* I know to be less than it really is. Ask the Post-Office Clerks of any town or city containing a population from 10,000 upwards, if scarce a day passes but that they correct from one to a dozen or more blunders committed by the public in the direction given to their letters and papers, from the omission of name of State, or a wrong one, up to letters deposited with no address or direction at all—the omission of direction being not an uncommon occurrence, and letters minus both address and destination not an unknown one. I could enumerate many instances exhibiting the imperfections of the public on these points, cite many cases as proof, and furnish ocular demonstration as to the validity of my statements, by producing a package of mis-directed, mis-addressed and *non*-addressed letters and papers, which can be collected at any large post-office within the space of a few days or weeks.

I acknowledge that post-office officials do commit many blunders, and are very much at fault; yet my surprise is that the business generally is performed as faithfully as it is, under the circumstances. I ask of a complaining public how much of perfection is expected of a Department—the true, complete and systematic management of which requires at least a few years of thorough and practical experience in its every branch, and that by men whose physical and mental natures are vigorous and active—whose managers, from highest to lowest, inclusive, are subject to those political changes which periodically revolutionize our national affairs, and for a time, at least, affect the Post-Office Department for the worst? How can we expect the continuance of a perfect and systematic management, or even the attainment of such a management, when those in whose hands these complicated affairs are trusted are thrust from the station they have just become sufficiently familiar with to manage properly and efficiently, to make room for a set of *green hands*, who, in turn, are to suffer decapitation, after having confused and deranged matters sufficiently long to get a proper knowledge and understanding of the business entrusted to their charge? What ambition have these officials to promote the interests of the Post-Office Department, when their association with it is of such limited duration?

Then is it a wonder that complaints arise on account of the imperfect management of the mail service? Until a new era dawns, in which moral and mental qualifications shall in all cases supersede the place of those political, and which former instead of latter shall be considered indispensable for eligibility to office on the part of an aspirant, and until these offices in the Post-Office Department shall suffer no change of incumbents unless through misconduct, resignation or death, *until* then we may expect a continuance of the evils we devoutly wish to be delivered from. When the *people* will rally and establish the Post-Office Department a *public benefit* instead of a *political tool*, (and I conceive it to be within their power,) then and *only then*, may we expect to realize those conveniences and benefits which should and can flow from the existence of an efficiently conducted and well regulated Post-Office Department. DAN.

Our correspondent deals fairly with the subject, notwithstanding he is in the Department. He acknowledges the short-comings of Post-Office clerks, and gives a very good cause for them—one, however, which we have no idea will be soon removed.

In connection with this matter, we would again call to the minds of our readers the important change in postal arrangements which takes effect this morning. To insure a safe delivery of letters or other mail matter, they must not only be correctly addressed and directed, but the postage must be paid in advance or they will not be sent at all. Remember these things, and there will be fewer blunders to complain of hereafter.

### The Street-Walkers.

Judge MORRIS, of the Supreme Court, by a decision in the case of Mrs. WARD, brought before him Saturday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, substantially declares all of the thirty arrests of the street women during the past week illegal. The law makes it necessary—as it seems from the Judge's opinion—that such characters must be proven to have no legal employment for their maintenance before they can be arrested as *vagrants*; and when arrested, they have a right to an examination, to a cross-examination of witnesses, and to the record of all the testimony, to facilitate the ends of justice by means of a review, if necessary. All this, of course, the lately arrested did not enjoy, and in consequence Mrs. WARD was discharged. To-day all the other cases are to be settled, and doubtless the same decision will discharge them all. Citizens will regret to learn that the law has no applicable remedy for the evils that our Mayor has had the courage to attempt abating. If Judge MORRIS' decision is right,—and we must take that for granted until it is reversed,—there will be strong hopes of the passage of a law that will effect so desirable a reform. So far as public morals are concerned, there can be but one feeling in this matter—that Broadway and our other quiet thoroughfares must not be permitted any longer to be used as the mart to advertise shameless immorality. It is discreditable to our sense of propriety, and disgraceful to our age. It is a consolation to remember that the chief mover in this reform is a man not used to surrendering because there is said to be a Saul in the opposition, nor to backing down in despair because the first path is hedged.

☞ We have seen a letter from Mr. ULLMANN, now in Europe, Manager of the new Opera as Niblo's, to the effect that his troupe of artists will arrive here this week, on the steamer *Baltic*—Mlle. LAGRANGE, the distinguished Prima Donna, among the number. The management expect to open the season on Monday next, 9th inst.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

#### From the British Provinces—The Enlistment of Recruits in the United States.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 31.

We are in receipts of papers from Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., of late dates.

The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has refused to pass the Prohibitory Liquor Law, defering its consideration until the next session.

The Halifax *Journal* contains official orders for providing rations for 500 recruits expected from the United States for the army in the Crimea. The same paper says it is expected that 3,000 men will be obtained in the United States, who are to be kept at Halifax long enough to be drilled and disciplined.

A St. John paper says that the official handbills for the enlistment are signed by LEWIS M. WILKINS, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, and the proceedings are understood to be connected with the visit of Hon. JOSEPH HOWE to the United States, from which he has not yet returned.

#### The Sunday Law—Fire Department.

PHILADELPHIA, (Sunday) April 1.

The Sunday Liquor law is most stringently enforced to-day, and not a single drinking shop has been open. The confectionery confines their operations to the dispensing of edibles only.

The new law regulating the Fire department went into operation last night; 54 companies have accepted its provisions, while 24 have rejected them and gone out of service. It was feared that disturbances would occur last night, and the police were kept on duty in force; nothing, however, occurred, except several alarms of fire.

#### Lake Navigation, &c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 31.

To-day has been mild and summer-like for the first time this Spring. The snow is rapidly disappearing and business exhibits considerable activity in preparations for the Spring trade. The ice in the Lake extends from the American to the Canadian shore as far up as the eye can reach, and it is the opinion of the best judges that there will be no opening of navigation till the 1st of May.

It is understood that the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad trains will commence running regularly about the middle of next week.

#### Further from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 31.

The Southern Mail as late as due is received.

A letter from Havana, dated the 25th inst., to the Charleston *Mercury*, says that FELIX, ESTRAMPES and Captain MCCULLOCH had a public trial on the 24th, but were not allowed to employ counsel. FELIX and ESTRAMPES were both found guilty, and the former was sentenced to ten years in the chain gangs, and the latter to death by the garote. MCCULLOCH would be discharged.

#### The Asia's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 30.

The European news per *Asia*, at Halifax, last night, came to hand this forenoon over the National Line, and was published by the Associated Press in their regular evening editions. The cotton advices created quite a panic, and during the afternoon limited transactions took place, at a decline of one-quarter of a cent per pound.

#### Kansas Election.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 31.

A dispatch from Weston, Mo., *via* St. Louis, says that the Pro-Slavery ticket on the north side of Kansas River had 1,000 majority, and that there was no opposition to the Pro-Slavery ticket in Burr, Oak or Atchison precincts.

#### Non-Arrival of the California Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 1—9 P. M.

The operators report the wires in order through to New-Orleans, and as we have no tidings of the California steamer, now fully due at the port, we presume she has not yet arrived.

#### Arrival of the U. S. Steamship Southampton.

The U. S. steamship *Southampton* arrived at this port yesterday, from Tahiti Dec. 27—J. J. BOYLE, commanding. She reports that, on the 19th of December, a French squadron of four vessels sailed for New-Caledonia. The captain and crew of the schooner *Jupiter*, of California, had arrived, having been eight days and nights in an open boat.

The following is a list of the *Southampton*'s officers: Lieutenant Commander, Junius J. Boyle; Master, George A. Stevens; Assistant Surgeon, Arthur M. Sysah; Passed Midshipmen, James H. Rochelle, Thos. T. Hunston; Midshipmen, Frederick A. Boardman; Captain's Clerk, S. M. Lanahan; Acting Master's Mate, Francis Garrison; Purser's Steward, Ansel L. Burton; Hospital Steward, Wm. W. Nowles.

NAVAL.—The U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, of the Surveying Squadron, and the U. S. propeller *John Hancock*, were refitting at Shanghae on the first of January. The U. S. sloop *Vandalia* was on the station.

#### Installation.

Last evening Rev. CHARLES PARKER was duly installed Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hoboken. Rev. Dr. ANDRE delivered the charge to the Pastor, and Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, the charge to the people.

## STATE AFFAIRS.

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 31, 1855.

You can hardly conceive how rapidly we are doing up the business of legislation. Bills come and go with a velocity that astonishes some of the members that are not "to the manner born." Most of the representatives are the anxious about their own local bills to leave them much time or inclination, or even ability, to bestow much attention upon the thousand and one propositions upon which they are called to record their votes. To accomplish much legislation in the time allotted to legislators in which they may draw their pay, it is necessary that the separate members of the body should have perfect confidence in each other, and an almost implicit reliance upon the sincerity and guilelessness of those packing enactments. Probably nowhere else is it so essentially necessary that Measure should be "taken for granted." Just look at the list of bills passed, and see if their very number does not bear evidence of the truthfulness of this assumption. A late Governor once told me that nine-tenths of the bills passed had their third reading upon the last five days of the session, and turning at random to the published session laws, he showed that even a larger proportion had been so acted upon.

Since I wrote last, the Assembly finally acted upon *thirty-seven bills*. None of them had particular reference to the City of New-York, nor were any of them of a general character.

It was noticeable that this morning, Mr. E. L. SMITH made an effort to introduce a bill to "Incorporate the Broadway Railroad Company of the City of New-York." It required unanimous consent, which could not be obtained, so the bill was returned to the proposer.

The Senate was also much engaged in the third reading of bills, which is now and from henceforth to be the "General Orders." Among those finally acted on were the following:

To limit the amount of Circulating Notes to be issued by the Superintendent of the Bank Department upon Bonds and mortgages.

To prohibit Banks and Banking Associations from dealing in or making loans upon their own Capital Stock.

To extend the Charter of the Firemens' Association of the City of New-York.

#### THE CHANCERY FUNDS.

Mr. LANSING offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, was laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate to inquire into the situation of the funds under the control of the late Court of Chancery, at the time of the abolishing of said Court, and to ascertain the amount of the same at the time of abolishing the said Court, the amount of the same at the present time, in what place they are situated, under whose control the same or any part thereof now are, and all things appertaining to said funds, and that they report the same to the Legislature at the present term, in their opinion, should be done therewith, and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

#### THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. HALSEY called from the table the report of the Select Committee, to which had been referred the bill for the suppression of pauperism, intemperance and crime, and the question being on agreeing with the report of the Committee,

Mr. HOPKINS moved to amend the 32d section by striking out the words, applying to selling liquor, "to any person authorized by this act to sell such liquor," and insert, "but such packages to contain each not less than fifteen gallons." Mr. H. remarked that without the clause, an importer in the City of New-York could not sell to others than those authorized to sell under this act.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment.

Mr. WHITNEY moved to lay the question on the table for the present. Lost.

Mr. HOPKINS's amendment was adopted—Ayes 14; Noes 12, as follows:

*Ayes*.—Messrs. Barnard, Burr, Brooks, Crosby, Dickinson, Field, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Lansing, Pratt, Spencer, Sterling, Whitney, Wright—14.

*Noes*.—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, Z. Clark, Danforth, Goodwin, Halsey, Hutchins, Munroe, Rickards, Walker, Williams—12.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved an amendment, proposing to submit the question to the people for their decision.

*Lost*—Ayes 7, Noes 18, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Burr, Crosby, Hutchins, Pratt, Spencer, Sterling, Yoe—7.

NOES.—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Brooks, Butts, Z. Clark, Danforth, Dickinson, Field, Goodwin, Halsey, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Lansing, Munroe, Rickards, Walker, Whitney, Williams—18.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

I understand that Senator HOPKINS desires by his amendment to obviate what he considers a Constitutional difficulty, and which he believes unnecessarily necessary to the maintenance of the enactment.

The radical friends of the measure appear to look upon it as a fatal blow at the law, and insist that should it be retained, the entire bill would be worthless. When it comes up for a third reading, they will make a strong effort to reconsider, with instructions to strike out the last engrafted amendment—with what success I shall not pretend to predict.

#### TOLLING RAILROADS.

Meets with a determined opposition, not only from the large interest directly affected, but from many who were not supposed to have anything more than a general interest in the question. There are but two other projects talked of—one to levy a special tax upon incorporated Companies; the other a resort to direct taxation. Which will the people prefer—which will be the least objectionable—is the question to be solved. It has puzzled many—it puzzles me; but I incline to direct taxation, mainly, because it insures strict accountability and consequent economy.

#### A NEW COMPANY.

I learn that when the Legislature adjourns, Captain WATTENBURY, representing the lower district of Westchester, intends to organize a military company in your city, composed exclusively of native-born Americans. He has the energy, the military skill and the enterprise necessary to ensure a successful rivalry with any other commandant in the city; and if his company only follow his drill, I'll guarantee its efficiency. He is an enthusiastic believer in SAM's prolivities, hence his passion for native organization.

By the way, speaking of SAM, I notice a better state of feeling in the house than existed immediately after the senatorial election. Hence a measure proposed by one of SAM's men was sure to encounter the opposition of those enlisted on the other side, and vice versa. Now it is an almost hourly occurrence to find the two factions fusing the same bills, and jogging along harmoniously as new lovers. SAM has rather a clever set of representatives, and they have discovered that a man can vote for SEWARD and still retain somewhat of his manhood. I congratulate them on the mutual discovery. J. B. S.

### City Mortality.

The number of deaths in the City the past week, according to the official report of the City Inspector, was 493—an increase of 37 on the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number, 256 were under 10 years of age; 322 were natives of the United States, 83 of Ireland, and 59 of Germany. Sixty-six of the deaths were from consumption, 14 from congestion of the lungs, 26 from inflammation of the lungs, 15 from puerperal fever, and 18 from scarlet fever.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

SILKS! SILKS! I—E. & M. M. TOWLE & CO., WILL open to-day
200 pieces rich plaid silks, new styles.
200 pieces cashmere and satin striped, low prices.
200 pieces plain poult de soie and glace silks.
100 pieces brocade and satin plaid black gros de Rhine.
500 pieces black gros de Rhine and Italian silks.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

APRIL.
And then last joined the gentle train,
And wears'st the genuine name of Spring.

Ladies, if you wish Gaiter and Button Boots of all the fashionable styles—if you wish Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slips, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, good articles at moderate prices, call at
J. R. MILLER & CO., No. 124 Canal-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—ON MONDAY, THE 2d OF April, will be opened three cases of ladies' embroidered and braided cloaks and boots; also, a case of kid point laces. All received by the *Atlantic*.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 120 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.



Office of the GRAND MEDICAL INSURANCE Co.,
No. 8 E. 14th-st., corner of Broadway, New-York, March 31, 1855.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the Charter of this Company, the following Statement of its affairs is published, exhibiting the condition of the Company at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1855:

Total amount of Premiums received from the commencement of the Company to the 31st March, 1855, inclusive, ..... $277,470 00
Premiums Premiums received during the year, as above, ..... $101,765 00
Less Return Premiums ..... 10,000 00 $91,765 00
Losses, including $12,000 of claims, ..... $261,000 00
Commissions and all other expenses, ..... 16,470 00
Reinsurance, ..... 10,000 00
Expenses, loss of Travel, and Premium of 6 per cent. on Subscriptions' Notes, ..... 6,000 00 $293,470 00
Profit, ..... $75,765 00

ASSETS 28TH FEBRUARY, 1855.

Cash on Hand, ..... $10,000 00
Loans on Call, against Collateral Securities, ..... 25,000 00
Bills Receivable—viz.:
Premium Notes ..... $200,000 00
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums, ..... 65,765 00 265,765 00
Uncollected Premiums, and Claims due the Company, ..... 25,000 00
Total, ..... $325,765 00

In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums, which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th May next.

By order of the Board
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Aspinwall, Moses Grinnell, W. A. Florence,
John Aspinwall, John H. Hicken, Frederick W. Bond,
James Brown, E. W. Stoves, C. A. H. Rennedy,
A. D. Charlock, Wm. Nelson, Jr., Jas. Bleecker,
George Curtis, John D. Wolfe, C. H. Russell,
Francis Cottenet, C. Henry Kelly, Rev. F. Vinton,
Eugene Smith, Geo. B. Lamberton, F. A. Stoutenburgh,
Robert Emmet, Jr., Charles Lennox, C. L. Dutton,
J. O. Foster, Charles Lawrence, Jas. E. Wilkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Arthur Leary, Nathan S. Wheeler.
Matthew Livingston,

C. W. FARMER, President.
ALFRED GUMEE, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.



FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. S. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESBLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS:

CHARLES D. DESBLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the good you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being confidently persuaded by a positive improvement, I was induced to try your remedy, which was for the fever and ague, and which, after using Dr. Wood's pills, I found a perfect cure by their use through a six-fit course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel deeply obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.

Troy, June 15, 1854. S. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESBLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.



GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROBERTS' Fancy Bazaar, owing to the extensive repairs to be made in consequence of the recent fire on the premises. The whole of the entire stock of Fancy Goods, consisting of Rich Jewelry, pocket books, work boxes, opera glasses, pocket books, &c., gentlemen's and ladies' dressing cases, reading and shell combs, elegant stationery, parian, porcelain and marble vases; in fact, a collection of rare and costly articles, and an endless variety of toys for the amusement and instruction of children; all will be sold without regard to cost, affording an opportunity to our citizens to supply themselves with goods at less than half their value. Store No. 363 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.



WILDER'S PATENT STILL TRIUMPHANT.—A SALAMANDER SAFE of this Patent was tested in the most terrible power of Messrs. Carpenter & Daugherty, at the direction of their Oil Manufactory, No. 39 Henry-st., March 19, 1855.

These Safes have been generally tested during the last twelve years, and have fully maintained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

Those who desire security can find it at Nos. 244 and 246 Water-st., where a large assort of RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, (WILDER'S PATENTS,) & MARVIN & "Le Belle" Locks.



SECURITY—SECURITY—SECURITY!—THE SUBscribers are the only owners and manufacturers of the celebrated "Le Belle" Lock, which, from the construction and finish, is

POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF,

and not to be picked by any of either or other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable to secure safes, vaults, iron and factory chests, and they are now being put into the same. STEARNS & MARVIN,
Nos. 244 and 246 Water-st., New-York.
The only makers of Salamander Safes containing Wilder's and Rich's patent.



WELDON'S TRIUMPH OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—C. D. E. N. WELDON'S celebrated Machine for Hemming, &c., on THURSDAY, March 29, at 2 P.M., in United States Hotel, Boston. GEORGE LAW, 2d Premium; freight for San Francisco, (weighing not less than 50 pounds to the cubic foot,) is taken at 30 cents per pound. If warranted to be over on the Isthmus until the first steamer of May next. Our express leaves on the 5th and 20th of each month, via Panama, and 10th and 25th of each month via Nicaragua route.



THE FANCY STORE.—MR. TUTTLE'S WONDERful collection of everything most and elegant attracts universal attention. His Emporium, No. 343 Broadway, should be at it is with everything which art or ingenuity can produce, should be remembered by all. Fine Porte Monnaies, Odor Boxes, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, Chess and Chequerboards, Reticules, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Soaps and Perfumery, Games, Toys—in a word, everything rare, beautiful and curious.



NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION.—WE WILL OFfer this morning, in addition to our present heavy stock, such Rich Silks, Heavy Dress Goods and Shawls, Velvets, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., which we purchased at great bargains, and will give the benefit to our customers. We will also offer a large stock of superior Black Silks, 20 per cent. below the cost of importation.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.



ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is fully prepared, as usual, to give his attention to sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Auction at the residence of families that may favor him with their patronage.
Account sales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.



33 AND 35 JOHN-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.—The favorite old stand for fashionable and superior make of Clothing, is now well opened with Spring and Summer garments for men and youth, in great variety of wool, silk, linen and cotton, at wholesale and retail. Take a look, and you will find a good fit. One Price Only. Our stock is full supply all through the season. Clothing made to order and warranted to please or no sale. DEVLIN & TIBBUP.



PIANOS.—F. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Boston Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, with improved Patent Action, and the only one with the Aeolian attachment, and the most desirable instrument in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it their advantage to call at
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.



GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 466 Broadway, (near Grand-st.) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of 25 per cent from former prices! Comprising in part:

Rich Velvets ..... do. to 12s. per yard
Rich Tapestry ..... 5s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels ..... 5s. to 10s. per yard
Rich Three-Ply ..... 4s. to 6s. per yard
Rich Ingrains ..... 3s. to 4s. per yard
and other grades equally low.



HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the only safes and locks that were awarded the Medal at the World's Fair, and were used in the Exhibition Building, New-York, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and which are now on exhibition, and now advertising as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons in this city that have been authorized to sell the above Safes and Locks. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Safes and Locks of any other persons, as they are not genuine. Also, Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, with Day & Newell's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
C. D. BESBLER, Agent,
Green Block, Nos. 128, 127 and 126 Water-st., New-York.



REDUCTION OF RATES ON CALIFORNIA freight.—WELLS FARGO & CO. despatch their express for California, &c., on THURSDAY, March 29, at 2 P.M., per United States Mail Steamship GEORGE LAW, 2d Premium; freight for San Francisco, (weighing not less than 50 p

## FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two Houses, pleasantly located and conveniently fitted, in Pacific-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Apply to JOSEPH B. LOSEE, No. 74 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—In Fort-Hill, Conn., recently and very thoroughly repaired, is pleasantly situated, pleasantly finished, and pleasantly surrounded; large lot of land, with fruit trees in full bearing; location most delightful, opposite Lyndon Terrace. For particulars, inquire of M. SCHWEBKE, No. 9 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 19 Williams-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, a house, with about 1 acre of land, pleasantly situated on the shore, where there is good bathing, and adjoining Vanderbilt's New Dock, and within three minutes walk of Vanderbilt Landing. It is well situated for a family grocery and boarding-house, or public garden. Immediate possession given. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The small 2-story brick Avenue House, No. 5, West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. This is all the modern improvements. Three fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, between 5th and 6th-avs., or to DAVIDS & BURRILL, No. 81 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—One brick house on Carlton, near Fulton-av., price $6,500, rent $600. Also, one frame house in Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av., price $4,700, rent $500. Both fitted up with all the modern improvements, and can be examined by any one wishing to purchase. Inquire of A. S. MULFORD, at the Mechanics' Bank, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story House, Nos. 1 and 2, Grove-st., Harlem, corner of Second-av., near Central Depot, Harlem, 7 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Half may remain on mortgage, at the interest in cash, or will be sold and all put together. W. H. DEMAREST, No. 288 West 23d-st., or to the painting establishment, No. 113 West 11th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A new House, with all the improvements, in Fort-Hamilton, Long Island, for sale or exchange for property in the city. Also, a first-class Farm, containing forty-three acres of superior land, with most excellent buildings, situated on the Norwich Railroad. The village offers the best facilities for education, there being an Academy of the first rank, and is a very desirable locality for a country residence. EDWARD LIVERMORE, Publisher, No. 20 Beekman-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A house in 36th-st., in the third house east of 4th-av., on the south side of 36th-st.; brown stone front and completely furnished with all the modern improvements. To view the house and for terms, inquire of Mr. HARVEY, at the house next west of the one for sale.

HOUSE FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.—Handsome three stories, basement, counter cellar, good neighborhood, 21 feet wide, all modern improvements, No. 35 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with gas fixtures and all complete. Inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock, or any time in the evening.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A 2½-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let, for terms, which are accommodating and to suit purchaser, apply to S. S & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, for sale, a 2-story house, near Union-square; modern conveniences.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two three-story brick houses and lots corner 53d-st. and 1st-av., and 1st-av., between 53d and 54th-sts., 20 feet by 75 each, with modern finish in good order. Rent $400 per annum. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if required. Apply to W. H. MALLER, No. 103 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One 4-story, with basement, brown stone front house, with an improvement on the rear in the City, with all the other modern improvements. Lot 20 feet 10 inches in front, by 80 feet 10 inches deep. Size of house, 22 by 60 feet. Apply on the premises, No. 60 East 20th-st. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDEN, No. 69 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The four-story modern built brick House, No. 12 West 20th-st., with all the modern improvements. The house is built in an elegant manner, and contains every convenience. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. S. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon Row, corner of Chatham and Centre-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first class four-story brown stone front House No. 514 St. Mark's-place, Eighth-st. Has all the modern improvements and is in complete order. Can be seen any day from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. For particulars apply to HALL & CALLOW, No. 366 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Four-story brick stores, frame houses, and lots, at 54 and 56 Seventh-st., South Brooklyn, size 18x36, lot 100. In perfect order. Will sell separately or together. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The four-story brown-stone front house on the South side of 30th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., being the third house West of the Avenue. It is in complete order and has all the modern improvements. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story brown stone front, basement and counter cellar, No. 126 West 36th-st., 20 house west of Broadway, south side, built in the very best manner. Inquire of FUGGLET & RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The new three-story brown stone House No. 123 Remsen-st., with all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to MELBOURN PLACE, No. 76 South-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two houses on Hunter-st., between Fulton and Gates-av., one a well-built two-story frame, and the other a 2½-story, with 6 rooms, &c., at $1,300. Apply to W. TAYLOR, on the premises, on Hunter-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Or will exchange for City property.—A desirable country residence at Essex, Bergen County, N. J., within 2 miles of Newark, and half a mile from Railroad depôt. It contains about 40 acres of good land, 5 of which are in wood, 2 large apple orchards of the most valued grafted fruit. Also, an excellent garden, with all of the best descriptions of garden fruits, all in full bearing. The house is a large double two-story brick building, with a wing nearly new, as well as the barn, carriage, corn-crib, and other out-buildings. It is a most convenient location for a gentleman doing business in New-York. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on the premises, if desired, and possession given in a few days Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful country place, in Westchester county, containing forty-three acres of superior land, with most excellent buildings of eight rooms, well finished, and large stable, with outbuildings, all new and built of the best materials. The farm is divided into convenient meadows and woodland, with a young orchard of choice fruit trees, and is situated within one mile of Mamaroneck Depôt, on the New Haven Railroad, twenty-one miles from New-York. It will be sold at the low price of $6,000, with all the stock and tools, for further particulars on application to ANDREW CADIE, No. 117 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on Whitestone Point, Long Island Sound, about 15 miles from the City, 2½ acres of land, well wooded. The house has two stories, fitted with brick. Size 40 by 26, with addition 18 feet by 20 feet, containing 10 rooms. There are very barns, for which a fine well of water has been dug. The property is very desirable. For purchase or a delightful summer residence can apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Stamford, Ct. House new, two stories and attic, 11 rooms, heated both by furnace and grates, and in the best of with gas. The grounds are shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of W. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or at JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Throgg's Neck, Long Island, three miles from Port Richmond. Brick house and stable, 10 rooms, all finished in first rate manner, thirteen rooms on first and second floors, and two in the attic. About four acres of land. The premises are now occupied by Hon. R. CROMWELL. Price $6,000. Rent $400. Inquire of No. 94 Maiden-lane, down stairs.

COTTAGE-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One on Putnam-av., with two full lots, near Grove, and two blocks from Fulton-av. cars. A delightful residence for a family. Price $4,000. Also, a new House, on Lafayette, between Lewis and Tatee-avs. Beautifully located. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Also, 3 cottage houses at East New-York; prices from $1,800 to $2,000. Apply to CHAS. B. MILLER, No. 128 Broadway.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two cottages at Tarrytown, now, commodious and accessible, within six minutes walk of Railroad station, and commanding a fine view of Old River, Rent, $225 and $240. Apply to CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 36 Beekman-st., N. Y.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A 2-story brick dwelling on South 6th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. A 2-story frame Dwelling on South 9th-st., also, a 2-story frame Dwelling on Bedford-av., between V. THOMPSON, No. 101 Nassau-st., up stairs, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his property, lately occupied by Mr. Sheldon, on the post side of the North River, having a water front of about 700 feet, commanding superb views of river and mountain scenery. On the premises are a substantial dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements. Apply to FRANCIS GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., or GEO. G. HASTINGS, No. 102 Broadway.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—In the thriving village of Ottawville, beautifully located on high ground, and one three minutes walk from the Williams Bridge Depôt. The plots are 100 feet square and join each other in the rear and front on two avenues; will be sold together or separately, cheap to a cash purchaser. For particulars, inquire of E. E. PEEBLES, No. 120 Grand-st., or to E. WILLIAMS, No. 86 Division-st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET.—For sale two well built commodious three-story and cellar dwelling houses, 20x33 feet, with finished brown stone front, bay windows, marble mantels, grates, &c., and all the modern improvements. Price $2,300 each. The property is well located, situated on the southwest corner of Franklin and Willoughby-ave., and within one block of Myrtle-av. and Navy-yard. Terms made accommodating. Apply to G. DENISON, Builder, on the premises.

A FASHIONABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on Long Island Sound, half an hour's ride by rail from Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 28, with a wing, 36 feet by 21, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There are 10 rooms in the house, 6 of which are finished and the others plain. The house is built on an elevated spot, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 25 acres of land from the house, 6 of which are in wood, and the balance, nearly all of which has been thoroughly manured, is under good cultivation. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. About 50 acres will be leased, and the buildings can be put in repair if the whole is not disposed of. Apply to HALL & CALLOW, No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

THE EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—The eligible and delightful country residence, the property of Jeremiah Greene, of Revolutionary memory, situated on the Boston Post Road, in the village of Bellerville, 3 miles from New-York, and 1½ from Morrisania. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO BE SACRIFICED.—A small house in Brooklyn, that will rent a small, conventional, beautifully located house, or will rent three stores only on Monday at No. 127 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor, where will be found the agent for a 2-story frame House in Brooklyn, to be removed, or for approved stock.

## FOR SALE.

HOTEL AT ARTHUR'S.—FOR SALE, LEASE or Lease with privilege of purchase, the well-known and long established Hotel at Arthur's, Ulster County, N. Y. The house contains 40 rooms, is well furnished, and has a large and increasing business. Possession will be given on the commencement of the next season, and can be had immediately if desired. The house is to be rented, &c., with or without the furniture. The above is well worthy the attention of any one wishing to engage in the business, and would make a desirable investment for capital. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 26 Dey-st.

DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—At a bargain.—The three-story brick dwelling house, containing 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and in good order, No. 119 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will be sold low to an immediate purchaser; the materials of the house, consisting of marble mantels, grates, and the sewer of sale will be made ready. For particulars, inquire of JAMES L. SMITH, No. 424 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or at the office of the Sunday Courier, No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York.

FARM AND LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 1,000 feet of brick, 2 miles from Farm Lands in selection to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $6 to $25, according to quality. The payments to be made easy. Any one wishing to purchase can pay one fifth in cash, and the balance in five equal installments, the first to come due in two years from date of contract; or other mutually agreed upon time, not to exceed five years for land, with a charge of only 7 per cent per annum interest. The first two years interest payable 1st of January, 1857. The Company's Construction Bonds received on cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUFUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. 51 Lake-st., Chicago.

FARMS FOR SALE.—The Farm at Jamaica, L. I., known as the "Gracie Farm," with good improvements and every acre of the first quality of land. Also, the Perry Farm of forty acres, with a comfortable cottage and farm house upon it. This farm is situated one-half mile South of Jamaica and at the head of Jamaica Bay.

TO LET.—The dwelling house, with stables and gardens attached, on the above farms. Apply to E. T. HAINES, Nos. 32 and 34 Murray-st., New-York, or to E. H. CREED, Jamaica.

FARM OF 50 ACRES FOR SALE.—In Westchester County, near an extensive view of Long Island Sound, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; one mile from depôt, and about 32 miles from the City, one hour's transit. There is a good house, 30x36, containing 12 rooms, with out-buildings, large barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, in good condition. The land is well situated and well watered; the land is all tillable and under good cultivation; 3 acres of wood land. For further particulars, apply to HALL & CALLOW, 366 Broadway.

THE MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—This superb property, situated on the Park, in the most beautiful part of the city, and having every two years, since built and improved, is well adapted for a private family, now occupied by Nos. 1 house, or an educational institution. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Auctioneer, Pine-st., New-York, or JOHN A. STORM, Poughkeepsie. Possession immediate.

NEAT GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE.—Containing 7 rooms, cellar, good well and cistern, with half an acre of land, in a good neighborhood and healthy location. Price $2,800. Terms easy. Not sold this week. Will be rented to a good tenant for $150 a year. Title FATE, No. 16 Burling-slip, or to E. N. MILLER, at the Depôt, Morrisania.

BLOOMINGDALE AND HUDSON RIVER.—For Sale or to let, partly furnished, a large mansion, grounds, &c., suitable for a hotel, seminary or boarding-house, on the river above 86th st. A neat cottage, suitable for a small family, at 86th-st. Glass works complete and factory buildings, at 106th st. Apply to W. F. LEE, 49 Exchange Place.

TEN-ACRES.—With house and improvements in perfect order, situated near the Harlem Bridge, in the City, valued at $16,000, will be exchanged for a house worth $8,000 or $10,000. Apply to to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some choice Brooklyn lots; or I will be exchanged for good first or second mortgages, stocks, bonds, &c.; or if approved, without anything being paid on them. Inquire of F. McCRAKEN, No. 76 Wall-st., in the basement.

LOT FOR SALE.—Over 26 feet wide, about 225 feet front of 8th-av., on the south side of 16th-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

## HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A genteel house or cottage, in some respectable neighborhood, suitable for a private school. A lease would be taken at a moderate rent. Not (of) a first class house would answer. Address TEACHER, Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small house, brick or frame, in a respectable locality in Brooklyn, five or ten minutes' walk from the Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. Terms half cash. Apply to ANDREW RADIE, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—By a small, genteel American family, above 4th-st., pleasantly situated with modern improvements, both (gas, &c. Rent from $500 to $700. Address X. Y., this office, stating location, &c.

## TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—Cheap, in the new building, No. 32 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. With stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light, front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 46 Chatham-st.

HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—With 27 acres of land, located on South side of the Island. The land runs to the beach, on which there is a bathing house; the bathing is good, and safe. The house is well shaded, and in good repair; there is a good barn, out-houses, good garden, two wells of good water; the house is well shaded with large trees; there is plenty of fruit of all kinds; the location is unsurpassed; it will be rented at a very low rent. For particulars apply at No. 52 Wall-st., 2d story, rear.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new three-story house, No. 180 East 16th-st., nearly opposite St. George's (Dr. Tyng's) Church. It has the modern improvements, gas, bath, range, Croton water, (hot and cold,) heated with hot air furnace and lighted with gas. It has basilics, a greenhouse attached to the tea-room. It is in perfect order, having been put up expressly for the owner's use, who has continued in the occupancy of it to the present time. Rent $1,400. Can be seen between 1 and 2 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with Croton water, gas, &c., commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements; including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the higher respectability only. Every house keepers need not apply. Inquire on the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The two-story stile and basement brick houses, with under-cellars, Nos. 127 and 129 Hudson-av., ten minutes from Fulton Ferry, containing 15 rooms each, and well calculated for two small families. Rent $360. Inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 266 6th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement house, with gas, with Croton Water, and Grate. Rent $300. A house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th-avs., $700; Cottages on 42d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $250; 4 three-story and basement houses in 38th-st., near 8th-av., rent $650. HENRY FRANKLIN, No. 71 West 36th-st., or No. 195 Broadway, room No. 11.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.—No. 32 West 23d-st. One of four marble fronts, on the south side, between 5th and 6th-avs. Is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. May be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick house No. 170 East 21st-st., second door from 3d-av., replete with all the modern improvements; parlors handsomely furnished with rich carpets, mirrors, sofas, chairs, &c. Carpets and floor-cloths throughout; also, part chamber furniture Rent $1,000. Apply to DANIEL C. PENIZ, No. 168 East 21st-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—By the Wall-st. Ferry in Brooklyn and within five minutes of the foot of Wall-st., New-York. Four of those new brick cottage houses, corner of Montague and Furman-sts., containing nine rooms, with abundance of closets, pantries, &c., suitable for a small and respectable family. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 162 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE.—A handsome three-story and basement house, elegantly furnished with rosewood furniture manufactured by C. A. Baudouine, and nearly new. Will not be rented for a boarding house. Possession received. Rent per annum $1,200. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 209 Bleecker; and daily at No. 114 Chambers-st., from 2till 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story and basement brick house, containing 6 rooms, with sub-cellar, large yard, &c., &c., No. 220 Dean-st., near Pierrepont, Brooklyn. Rent $250. Inquire of E. AUERBACH, No. 24 John-st., New-York, from 11 to 12; or No. 127 Rivington-st., New-York, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.—First-class brown stone dwellings, with all the modern improvements, in one of the pleasantest parts of Brooklyn. Inquire of F. McCRAKEN, (basement,) No. 74 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 P. M. Also, some first-class brown stone dwellings for sale or exchange for first or second mortgages, good bonds or stocks, &c.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—Several very desirable brick dwellings in different parts of the City, but all within 12 minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of W. SHIPPEN, Agent, at the Land Office opposite the Ferry landing.

HOUSE TO LET.—In 72d-st., second house east of Broadway, a commodious house in good repair; eight lots of ground, fruit, &c. Bloomingdale stages and 6th-av. Railroad route near. Inquire of P. VAN IKEN, No. 160 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, with every modern convenience, and having every modern improvement, in Washington-square, No. 1, West-st., opposite the Theological Seminary. Apply to C. O. TERRELL, No. 682, next door.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two four-story English basement dwellings, with all the modern improvements, on West 20th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to F. M. HAYES or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story and basement brick House, with all the modern improvements, No. 16 St. Mark's-place, between 1st and 2d-avs. Apply to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 68 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The first class three-story brown stone front dwelling No. 236 Henry-st., has all the modern improvements. Apply to WM. E. HAYES or S. M. BARTON, No. 14 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—The three-story brick house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Henry-sts. Rent $350. Apply to D. H. REVISE, No. 61 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET.—The English basement House No. 317 6th-av., and side entrance, 21st and 22d-sts.; second house above Calvary Church. Apply on the premises. The furniture in the house will be sold if desired.

HOUSE TO LET.—The brown stone house No. 6 Great Jones-street, with all the modern conveniences. Rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 220 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., or to G. W. WIGHT, No. 68 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story, with modern improvements, No. 142 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Call to above, or at M. D. HARLOW, No. 15 John-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 3 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., property of D. ROGERS, on the premises.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A cottage containing six rooms and garden, in 32d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. The place contains a fine view of the river, and rented 3 minutes' walk from the 4th-av. cars, which run every half hour. Also, a furnished house, with three rooms in the attic, and stable, which will be rented to a good tenant for $150 a year. Possession given on the commencement of the next season, and can be had immediately if desired. The house is to be rented, &c., with or without the furniture. The above is well worthy the attention of any one wishing to engage in the business, and would make a desirable investment for capital. For terms, &c., apply to GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 26 Dey-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT HARLEM.—With seven rooms, kitchen and cellar, with an acre of ground, and plenty of fruit; also, one on 126th st., near river. Will be let to a good tenant. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, or at JAMES M. LATHAM'S Carpenter shop, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first class, modern built, 4-story house, with English basement, with all the modern conveniences, and well furnished. Very desirably located, within two blocks of Union-square. Will be let to a small family, with two adults. For further particulars apply to KEYES & HOAGLAND, Real Estate Agents, No. 57 Everett block, opposite Clarendon Hotel, 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The pleasantly situated three-story brown stone House No. 130 Joralemon-st., near the City Hall; the house is in complete order, with gas, &c.; will be let for six or twelve months. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 24 Murray-st., New-York, or to J. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—From May 1st to November, at 64 35-st. above 5th-av., is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No. 484 Post-office.

TO FRAMERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of 8th-avenue and Fearl-st., has large accommodations in the basement and first floor. The upper stories are very light, and well adapted for a Frame Factory. Possession, or any smaller business. Inquire of WM. H. GARY & CO., No. 245 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

SECOND STORY TO LET.—To a small family the second story of a comfortable house near Avenue C, having all modern improvements; two large rooms with folding doors and two bedrooms connecting. Remainder of the house occupied by the owner. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 778 Greenwich-st., 2d door north of Bank-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a genteel 3-story brick house, in a genteel location near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., complete. Rent $260, which is very cheap, for the premises. Address Box No. 1,495, N. Y. Post-office. No foreigners.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A large building on 42d-st., adjoining the Harlem railroad depôt, 50 by 75 feet, with two or three stories, well lighted on all sides and frame for 4th story. Will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., 20 by 40. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a modern built house, situated in King-st., consisting of back basement, second-floor, and one or two rooms on third-floor, with gas, Croton water, and bath. Inquire at No. 32 King-st., or No. 33 Dey-st. B. C. MITCHELL.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family, the upper or lower part of house No. 220 Broome-st., furnished with gas, Croton, &c., &c. Can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The whole upper part of No. 216 Pearl-st., three lofts and attic, extending from Hanover to Water-st. Apply to B. C. WEBSTER, No. 116 West-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a two-story brick dwelling, No. 42 Murray-st., to a small family. References exchanged. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The fourth floor of the building No. 2 Murray-st., near Broadway. Rent cheap. Inquire of CONKLIN & WILLIS, or E. L. OSTRANDER, on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—In 12th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements. A family without children preferred. Address Box No. 2,830, Post-office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family.—The upper part and front basement of a three-story brown stone house, No. 230 West 21st-st. Price $260.

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—A Dentist's Office, Laboratory and Reception Rooms, to let. Also, a Physician's Office, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 67 Bond-st.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES TO LET.—Suitable for a milk-man, near a village where all the milk can be sold, and near a railroad depôt, within 15 miles of the City Hall; house, two barns, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROOM TO LET.—The large room now occupied by the Rose and Leather Bank, corner of John and William-sts., together with a large and well-lighted basement recently occupied by the Phenix Fire Insurance Company. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire at the Bank.

LOFTS TO LET.—AT NO. 4 CORTLANDT-ST.—Two Lofts, well lighted and ventilated; size about 25x60; suitable for some manufacturing business or other purpose. Also, a store on the 2d floor. Rent low. Enquire on the premises, to G. R. DOWNING & CO.

LOFTS TO LET.—Of Nos. 135 and 137 Franklin-st., for light business purposes; well lighted, high ceilings and hoist-ways, &c. Will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 470 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET.—The 2d, 3d, and 4th lofts of the new Lafarge, No. 282 Greenwich-st. They will be rented at the rate of $300 per annum, by applying on the premises. Also, the basement of the same building.

LOFTS TO LET.—Two lofts 75 by 25, with steam power. Possession given immediately. Apply to YOUNGS & CUTTER, No. 366 6th-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—For religious worship from the 1st May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

TO LET.—The basement, second, third and fourth stories of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. (the first floor of which will be occupied by the Shoe and Leather Bank.) Arranged in the most elegant and convenient manner for the business of a city residence. Possession given on the 1st day of May. Inquire at the Bank, corner of John and William-sts.

OFFICES TO LET.—Nos. 340 and 342 Broadway, over the Tabernacle Entrance, on the 2d and 3d floors, for offices and business purposes. Apply to PASTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 360 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—From 1st May, on second floor of No. 119 West-st., three doors above Cortlandt-st.

TO LAWYERS.—TO LET.—An eligible office, or part of it.—No. 16 Nassau-st.

STORE, BASEMENTS AND LOFTS TO LET.—Separately or together, of new building No. 42 Walker-st., near Broadway. The lofts are suitable for light manufacturing purposes, an excellent place for piano-forte makers, hardware, crockery, or any business requiring much room. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 470 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and cellars, parts of the large building, Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st., will be rented with stores and rear warehouse attached, or altered into offices for a good tenant. One of the best locations in Broadway for any extensive business. Immediate possession given if desired. For further particulars apply to W. WARD, No. 186 Broadway.

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE.—On 38th and 39th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., a number of large and small buildings available for stores of any description. Also, a laundry establishment, with good yard, at 4th-av. and 39th-st. Rent low. Enquire on the premises, or of HOWARD & MOORE, No. 1 Metropolitan Bank Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—On the corner of Mercer and Elizabeth-sts., also on 1st-av. near 25th-st. The rooms are well lighted and ready moderate. Apply to THOS MORTON, No. 215 Pearl-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms, well-lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates. By Mr. GADDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—With rooms well lighted, easy of access, in a central location. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 18 Mott, 2d floor.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building, in Ollie-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 199 Chatham-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Certificate of ten (10) shares United States Life Insurance Company Stock in name of Edward T. Fowler No. 108, dated May 1, 1850, together with power of Attorney to transfer the same. Any person finding it will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st. THOMAS F. MASON.

LOST.—A portemonnaie, containing two $10 bills, about $6 in gold and silver; a bookstore check, tickets, papers, &c. Whoever shall return it, will be handsomely rewarded by J. D. PRICE, No. 49 Nassau-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ONE HORSE, CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Also, one cart, harness, &c., will be sold cheap. Also, one solid cart. Inquire of A. GALLOWAY, corner North Second and Wythe-avenue, or No. 181 West 17th-st.

TALES.—Three tons for sale on loads located on Illinois Central Railroad. Terms easy. Apply on Monday at No. 127 Fulton-st., New-York, third floor, where will be found the agent for a 2-story frame House in Brooklyn, to be removed, or for approved stock.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—We are now prepared to purchase, with cash in hand in the city of New-York, warrants issued by the War Department for one hundred and sixty acres to all the officers of the Army and Navy, and soldiers, including all Volunteers, Rangers, Mounted Riflemen, Militia, &c., who served in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and to the widows and children of such officers and soldiers who have died since the passage of the act of March 3, 1847, granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the war of the United States, and the act June 1st, 1850, and in the event of their death, to the widows or minor children.

Time and money will be saved by promptly placing the claims in our hands. All the necessary blank forms will be furnished without charge.

N. P. CORE & CO., No. 37 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth; Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Co.

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—Of the Mexican and Florida wars, and the War of 1812, and also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas Pounds issued in 1815, may now be obtained, also grants issued in 1847, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to O. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., first floor, two doors from Wall-st.

BOUNTY LAND TO ARMY AND NAVY.—All Soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, whether on sea or shore, are entitled to 160 acres of land, and can obtain a warrant for the same, of O. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons entitled to Bounty Land under the late act of Congress, can have the same properly collected on application to TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 8 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS.—Bought and sold upon favorable terms, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions legally prosecuted by GEORGE WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st., between Wall and Pearl-sts.

## INSTRUCTION.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY.—The 18th term of this Institution commences on the 1st May next. It is located in Fergusonville, Delaware County, N. Y., sixty miles west of Albany and Catskill, over excellent roads. The number of students is limited to about 120. In addition to the branches usually taught in first class academies, there is connected with this school a Military Institute, the property, a family school—proprietors, teachers and students, boarding together. Adequate provision is made also for the care of the younger pupils, and the comfort of all. Students are taken in charge at New-York and conveyed to the school at the expense of the proprietors. The charges per year, including tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, fuel and books, is $130, payable half yearly in advance. For further particulars, as for catalogues, we refer to Dr. WATERBURY, or Miss FERGUSON, at No. 129 West 30th-st., or to either of the subscribers at the above place. S. D. FERGUSON, J. F. FERGUSON, JAMES OLIVER.

MARCH 26, 1855.

CUMBERLAND FEMALE ACADEMY.—Conducted by Mrs. M. S. HARVEY, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. The course of tuition pursued at the above Seminary, both as to the usual branches for liberal education, viz: Grammar, History, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, &c. Special attention is given to the moral and physical as well as intellectual training of pupils. The rooms are airy and commodious, and the locality in all respects admirably adapted for the health and convenience of pupils. Families residing in Brooklyn will find this institution, perhaps, unsurpassed by any other private Seminary. Mrs. HARVEY having long held a responsible position with Prof. GRAY, in the Brooklyn Female Institute.

Instruction in the Languages, Music and Painting, by competent professors.

The highest testimonials can be given.

Cards of terms may be obtained on application.

PROFESSOR CHARLES J. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—The pupils limited to 12 in number, are prepared for the University or any practical pursuit. Terms, $300 per session, for board and instruction in all departments, except the modern languages—one of which, French, is taught by a native and thoroughly educated gentleman, who resides in Newburg. References.—Rev. Dr. Brown, David Moore, Esq., Newburg; N. P. Willis, Esq., Idlewild, N. Parker, Esq., Fought-cepsie; Homer Ramsdell, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Spring, Brick Church; Messrs. Lowber, Ogden & Co., Merchants, New-York; Rev. Dr. Potts, Christ Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Henry T. Tuckerman, Esq., of New-York.

WR

## AUCTION SALES.

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New-York Daily Times.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### THE CRIMINAL COURT FOR APRIL.

**The Calendar of Murder and Felony Cases—Startling Increase of Crime.**

This being the first Monday in the month, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions will commence, at the new Court building in the Park, for the trial of all murder and felony cases. The calendar, which we give below, shows a large increase of crime during the past few weeks. In addition to the prison cases, there are a large number of criminals who are at large on bail, to answer various charges—robbing, forgery, threats and other offences, which in the aggregate will not fall much short of *three hundred* to be disposed of by these Courts. This vast amount of criminal business is conducted by the Recorder and City Judge being compelled to delay trials in order to attend to the burdensome duty of the Police Commissioners, and other official business. During the March term of the Sessions, there were very few cases disposed of, and in fact criminal affairs have accumulated to such an extent, that two Courts will undoubtedly be held this term simultaneously—by Recorder SMITH and Judge STUART—in order to dispatch the calendar.

THE CITY PRISON CALENDAR.

Yesterday the calendar of Court prisoners for the April term of the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions was completed by Mr. JOHN H. WHITMORE, Clerk of the City Prison, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burglary | 36 | Murder | 14 |
| Forgery | 9 | Arson | 1 |
| Robbery | 6 | Rape | 1 |
| Grand Larceny | 45 | Misdemeanor | 3 |
| False Pretences | 4 | Disorderly House | 1 |
| Felonious A. and B. | 2 | Stabbing | 1 |
| Total | | | 131 |

### The Courts—April Term.

The April Term commences this day. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge COWLES presiding, will doubtless be the leading and most attractive feature for the public and the legal profession, on account of the heavy calendar of capital cases set down for this term. It is doubtful, however, if any progress will be made this week, except the appointing a day when each prisoner and his counsel must be prepared for trial. It is "Passion Week," and held sacred by most of the Christian Churches, and the rites will not probably be infringed on. As a list of these capital cases was given in the DAILY TIMES of Friday last it is unnecessary for us to particularize further.

The Superior Court and the Common Pleas will sit at *nisi prius* this month, but we are not aware of any case of importance likely to come up for trial, although we perceive that on the calendar of the former Court there are three cases of libel, which, will create in turn, a trifling *furore*. One is the musical criticism case of PEY vs. BENNETT; the others are political libels, BRENNAN vs. GUERNSEY, and BARKER vs. GUERNSEY, and had their origin in the last general election.

### The Cyprians Discharged—Their Arrest Declared Illegal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 31.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

*In the Matter of Matilda J. Wade.*—Mrs. Wade, of whom we mentioned, was brought before Judge Morris on a writ of habeas corpus last week. She was one of the persons arrested by the Police as a vagrant and common prostitute. On the application for her discharge, the Court on Saturday morning rendered the following opinion, which, although it nominally decides only the case of Mrs. Wade, will in reality probably determine the disposition of all the women—some thirty in number—brought before him:

MORRIS, J.—Matilda J. Wade is brought before me upon a *habeas corpus*, issued upon the petition of Henry E. Wade, her husband, and addressed to Joseph Kent, Warden of the Penitentiary.

E. Eldridge, Superintendent of the Workhouse, makes return to the writ of *habeas corpus* as follows:

The execution of this writ appears from the production of the body of the within named Matilda Wade, and the copy of commitment annexed.

The copy of commitment attached is the following:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—By Barnabas W. Ostrom, Esq., one of the Police Justices in and for the City and County of New-York. To the constables and policemen of the said City, and every of them, and to the Warden of the Penitentiary of the City and County of New-York: Please give, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to command you, the said Warden, forthwith to convey to the Penitentiary the body of Matilda Wade, to be safely kept for the space of six months, or until she shall be thence delivered by due course of law, and for your doing this and making return hereof, this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, this 27th day of March, 1855. [SEAL.]

B. W. OSBORNE, Police Justice.

Upon the back of this precept is endorsed:

Transcribed in the Workhouse, March 28, 1855.

E. ELDRIDGE, Warden.

The petitioner duly traversed the return, and produced the affidavit of the prisoner, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—Matilda J. Wade, above named, being duly sworn, deposeth and says that about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 27th of March, inst., she started to go from the house of her husband, Henry E. Wade, No. 197 Chrystie-st., to the place of business of her husband, No. 128 Spring-street, and while she was passing quietly and peaceably, she was arrested without any cause whatever, by a policeman, and taken to and locked up in the Eighth Ward Station House; that she was taken the next morning to the Mayor's office, and from thence to the Tombs, and from thence to Blackwell's Island. That she has never had any trial and no opportunity to employ counsel, or even to call for her husband. That she is not a common prostitute, or a disorderly person, and is not guilty of any crime whatever, as charged against her by James M. Miller (as testified to); and is not, in any sense, a vagrant, but she has for years lived at home with and been supported by her husband. And further deponent says not.

At this stage of the proceedings I issued a *certiorari* to bring before me the proceedings had before Justice Osborne, and the record.

In return to the *certiorari* the following papers were produced:

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—James M. Miller, of the Eighth Ward Police, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that Matilda Wade and Matilda Stuart, on the 27th day of March, inst., the one having no lawful employment whereby to maintain themselves; are common street walkers, and were arrested in the street about 9 o'clock.

JAMES M. MILLER.

Sworn to, this 28th day of March, 1855.

E. OSBORNE, Police Justice.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—The undersigned, one of the Police Justices in the City of New-York, hereby certifies that Matilda Wade was this day before him on a charge, to wit, that he, Justice, upon due proof, found her, the said Matilda, to be a vagrant, within the meaning of the law in such case provided; and he, the said Justice, did so adjudge. Whereupon he, the Justice aforesaid, did by his warrant under his hand and seal, commit her, the said Matilda Wade, so adjudged to be a vagrant as above stated, to the Penitentiary in said City, for the term of six months.

In witness whereof, I, the undersigned Police Justice aforesaid, have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 28th day of March, 1855. E. OSBORNE, Police Justice.

The first objection taken is, that the prisoner is illegally confined in the workhouse; that the commitment by the magistrate to the penitentiary does not authorize her detention at the workhouse. That is a valid objection to her imprisonment, unless it be shown that the Warden of the Penitentiary had legal authority to transfer her custody to the workhouse.

The eighth section of the act of 1849 gives to the Governor of the Almshouse the authority to transfer persons from the Penitentiary to the Workhouse; this is, however, no authority for the Warden of the Penitentiary to make such transfer. The Governors cannot delegate their authority to any one. The transfer is, therefore, illegal, and the women cannot be held in the Workhouse.

The important question in this matter, however, is, are the proceedings and record of conviction by the Police Justice legal? Has the jurisdiction been forced against its the manner which, for the purpose of shielding the witnesses from the consequences of false accusation, and to insure conviction only of the guilty, the law has described? These proceedings are governed by the statutes, applicable only to the City and County of New-York, of 1845, 1849 and 1853, and by such provisions of the general laws of the State in relation to vagrants as are not inconsistent with these local statutes, or repealed by them.

These proceedings being summary, the Justice must strictly follow every substantive course prescribed by the local statutes, in accordance with such parts of the general statutes of the State as are applicable, and the principles of law not inconsistent with either.

The Judge then proceeded to review the circumstances of the case, and to show how far the provisions of the law had been followed out, the instructions of the statute. The general statute of the State makes common prostitutes disorderly persons, and they are declared by reputation and conviction of being common prostitutes, whether they have any legal means of support or not, and the officer may commit them as disorderly persons, and imprison them for limited periods—some sixty or ninety days. By the general law of the State, common prostitutes are not vagrants—they are not enumerated under the head of vagrants, but are considered as disorderly persons. But the law of '53, makes them vagrants. It says not only be proved that she is a common prostitute, and that she has no lawful employment or means to maintain herself, but she must also be a person leading an idle, profligate or vagrant life. It says not only be proved that she is a common prostitute, and that she has no lawful employment or means to maintain herself, but she must also be a person leading an idle, profligate or vagrant life.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ To all believers in the value of well-timed economy, it becomes a matter of no small importance to know where they can purchase to the best advantage those indispensable articles of Clothing, comfortable, serviceable and durable Under-Garments and Hosiery. JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, numbering many such believers among his regular customers, and aware also that there are many more in the community, respectfully asks their attention to a few words regarding his goods.

Manufacturing and importing largely, and favored by a long and intimate acquaintance with the business, J. E. R. has succeeded in making his goods remarkable for the union of neatness and durability with excellence and cheapness. These sterling recommendations enable the man of good common sense, who studies and prefers the benefit and comfort of himself and family before the empty gratification of wearing merely a showy article, to feel satisfied in purchasing from No. 106 Bowery, that his money is well laid out, and brings him its full worth in return.

Constantly inviting an examination of his stock of Cotton, Merino and Silk Under-Garments and Hosiery, JAMES E. RAY promises courtesy and fair dealing to all customers, satisfaction and profit to all purchasers, himself, friends and customers, many and good.

JAMES E. RAY'S Under-Garment and Hosiery Establishment, No. 106 Bowery.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

RIDICULOUS REPORT.—Madam RUMOR has recently created some little excitement in reference to Messrs. CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 261 Grand-street, and by many it is openly asserted that the Collector of the Port of New-York has attached their entire stock of rich India Crape Shawls, and other Dress Goods. In justice to Messrs. C. H. & Co., we are requested to say, there is not the slightest particle of truth in these foolish reports, emanating, no doubt, from the fact of their offering the newest styles of rich Spring Silks at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. to 5s. per yard; and rich India Crape Shawls, (plain and embroidered,) at $5, $6, $8 and $10. We are also requested to inform housekeepers that they can purchase pure Irish Linens in every variety as low as 8c. per yard, without the fear of becoming accessory after the fact of smuggling.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, at Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-street. Will be opened this day, a large stock of Paris Mantillas of the latest patterns, at prices less than can be found in the City.

BROCHE AND CANTON SHAWLS—5,000 Broche, Long and Square Shawls, from $5 to $30, lately bought at auction; 3,000 plain and richly embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, from $5 to $20; also a large stock of printed Cashmere Shawls, of new patterns.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand-st.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS,
No. 45 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS.—Importers of Gilt Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Damasks, Buff Hollands, &c.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 329½ Broadway and No. 51 Reade-street,
are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades, made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY.—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Astonishly efficacious in the cure of salt rheum, scorfula and all skin diseases. They will effect cures when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LEARY & Co., Art-Hatters and Venders to Gentlemen. Store, Astor House, Broadway, N. Y.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MORE WONDERFUL THAN ALL.—A woman nearly eight feet high! Another woman only 27 inches high! Another woman weighing 600 pounds! All these are to be seen to-day by the curious, at Barnum's Museum. The world-renowned Fejee Mermaid reappears there also on this occasion, while the living Giraffe Happy Family, living Boa Constrictor, and all the other curiosities of the time are still on hand. To-night the "Flying Dutchman" is played for the first time at Barnum's. This afternoon two sterling pieces.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Patent Safe Swindle.

Swindling countrymen by means of the "patent safe operation," so common last Summer, is again becoming common. No less than three such cases have come to light the past week. The particulars of one case were published in the TIMES of Saturday. On Friday afternoon THOMAS J. SHIPLEY, a countryman stopping at the Pacific Hotel, *en route* for California, made the acquaintance of a sharper on Broadway, and was induced by him to visit Hoboken "to see a ship launched." On arriving at Hoboken the countryman was introduced by his new acquaintance to a friend, who proposed a walk in the Elysian Fields. The invitation was accepted, and soon after the little instrument known as the "patent safe" was introduced, by means of which SHIPLEY was fleeced out of all his money, amounting to $600 in gold. The victim received in return for the money which he lent to his Broadway acquaintance a worthless check for $1,240 on the Bank of the State of New-York. The Police of New-York are on the track of the swindlers.

Another victim of the "safe game" was found on Saturday afternoon, in the person of JAMES ROSS, of Lewiston, Penn., who was defrauded out of $30 50 in Hoboken, by two New-York sharpers, in a manner similar to that by which SHIPLEY was swindled. The guilty parties in this affair were, however, arrested at the Jersey Ferry soon after, by Officer FRANCIS MCDONOUGH, and conveyed before Justice CRANE, who committed them to Bergen Jail to answer, in default of $1,000 bail each. The prisoners gave their names as FRANCIS W. CLUBB and EDW. A. HARRIS. On their persons was found the countryman's money, and $60 in gold and $60 in spurious bills. The countryman was bound over in the sum of $500, as a witness against the accused.

### Nominations for Mayor Accepted.

DAVID S. MANNERS, Mayor of Jersey City, has consented to again become a candidate for that office, at the solicitation of the Committee appointed at the Mayoralty Mass Meeting, at Commercial Hall on Tuesday evening last.

### Arrivals.

There was an unexpected increase of passengers on board of one of the Jersey City ferry boats on Friday afternoon—a pair of twins. They "arrived" while the boat was crossing.

### Arrest of a Sea Captain for Gross Inhumanity.

*From the Baltimore Patriot of Friday Evening.*

The United States Marshal yesterday arrested Captain RAINES, on the charge of gross maltreatment of JOHN, *alias* THOMAS WHITE, the cook of the bark *Nat Hooper*, while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Baltimore. He was examined before United States Commissioner JOHN HANNAH, Esq., when it appeared by the evidence of the first mate and others that the treatment he received was so brutal that the poor wretch jumped overboard and drowned himself, to escape further punishment. After he jumped overboard a boat was got out with two men and the first mate, who recovered his body and brought it on board. They tried to restore life, but could not succeed. They stripped him, and found his back in a shocking condition—all cut to pieces. He was buried at sea. Other witnesses saw the captain strike the boat till the blood came from his mouth, nose and ears; other sailors were beat and abused, and the captain's conduct represented as tyrannical and overbearing. Captain RAINES was held to bail in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge at the United States Court.

Capt. HENRY C. BUSCH, master of the schooner *Swan Canoe*, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of causing the death of JAMES BAKER, a colored seaman of the schooner, on the voyage from Baltimore to Charleston, S. C., and back. The *Swan Canoe* is a regular packet between the two ports, and it is charged that on the first trip home to Charleston (the schooner sailing on the 22d of February), the captain beat BAKER with a belaying pin and stick of cabin wood in the most severe manner, so that the blood came out of his nose and ears. On the 26th of March, on the return voyage, Baker complained of pain in the stomach, from the injuries alleged to have been received on the former voyage. One of the crew testified that on the voyage home, as additional punishment or hazing, the captain tied buckets of cold salt water thrown over him. BAKER was about thirty years of age, and has a father and mother, he stated, living on Fell's Point. His body was buried at sea. Capt. BUSCH was committed in default of the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at a further examination.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.—A MATTER OF SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE.—The experience of the last few days has developed an alarming state of facts, in that the river is hardly navigable for the larger class of vessels, and even vessels of ordinary draught, ground on the bars below the city. Yesterday morning the *America*, which draws but very little water, arrived some few hours behind time; the *Hero* at about 9 o'clock, and the *Hendrik Hudson* near noon. This delay and impeding of navigation is a matter of serious and great importance, and demands immediate attention. It is unusual at this season of the year, that there should be so great a scarcity of water, which, though partly accounted for by the passing out of the ice without the annual freshet, induced by the cold weather, it is still of vital importance that the existing evils of navigation should be promptly remedied by the removal of such obstructions as oppose a free passage of steamboats or sail vessels. The evil has been increasing for years, and has this year arrived at a state which produces the most disastrous consequences in an interruption of travel, involving severe pecuniary loss.—*Albany Argus, March 29.*

### MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, March 31, by Rev. Henry B. Smith, VINCENZO BOTTA, late member of the National Parliament, and Professor of Philosophy in the Colleges of Sardinia to ANNE CHARLOTTE LYNCH, of this City.

At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday evening, March 24, at the residence of J. E. Jackson, by the Rev. R. R. Booth, Mr. JAMES MCGOY, late of Mount Savage, Md., and Miss CORNELIA BEACH, of Troy.

### DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, March 30, at the residence of his brother, James M. Halsted, MATTHIAS OGDEN HALSTED, Jr., in the 36th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Newburgh, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday morning, March 31, LYDIA ELOISE REID, wife of Henry W. Stevens, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of L. W. Stevens, No. 13 Bleecker-st., on Monday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Friday evening, March 30, VIRGINIA, daughter of Jacob B. and Julia A. Herrick, in the 12th year of her age.

In this City, on Friday, March 30, ALFRED T. PAGE, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 290 2d-st.

On Friday evening, March 30, VIRGINIA, daughter of Jacob B. and Julia A. Herrick, in the 12th year of her age.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 31, WILLIAM EDWARD, only son of David Edward and Jane Hill, aged 1 year, 6 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 340 Pacific-st., this (Monday) morning, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 1, after a long and painful illness, JOHN EDWARD, only child of William H. and Jane A. Jackman, aged 3 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Lexington Lodge No. 310, F. A. M., Nassau Lodge, No. 20, I. O. of O. F., and Lexington Chapter, No. 17, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 2 Washington-place, near Tillary-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, March 31, of scarlet fever, THOMAS H., son of Daniel B. and Harriet Hart, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, March 31, of a lingering illness, LEVI BALLOU, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 4th-st., Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, April 2, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery, for interment.

At Morrisania, on Sunday, April 1, MARY JANE, wife of Wm. J. Underhill, after a long and painful illness of consumption, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family, also the members of American Chapter, No. 6, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

In New-Haven, Conn., Friday, March 30, at her mother's residence, ELIZABETH L. RICHARDS, aged 23 years, daughter of the late Wm. Richards, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, and adopted daughter of George A. Clark, of Brooklyn.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 31.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Indiana State 5s | 82 | 200 | N'th. Transit Co. |
| 15,000 Indiana 5s | 81 | 200 | do |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s | 84½ | 150 | Cumberland Coal Co. |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s | 83 | 50 | do |
| 2,000 do | 83 | 250 | N. Y. Central R. R. |
| 1,000 Louisiana 6s | 71 | 50 | do |
| 1,000 Tennessee 6s | 75 | 150 | do |
| 1,000 California 7s '70 | 93 | 50 | do |
| 4,000 Harlem 1st Mtg. 8s | 95½ | 245 | Erie Railroad |
| 3,000 Albany Ex. Cl's | 95 | 200 | do |
| 1,000 Erie Con. Bds., '71 | 91 | 200 | do |
| 1,000 do | 91 | 100 | do |
| 1,000 do | 90 | 100 | do |
| 1,000 Erie Bonds of '75 | 89½ | 50 | do |
| 27,000 do | 89 | 100 | do |
| 10,000 do | 89½ | 100 | do |
| 2,000 Hud. Conv. Bds. | 91 | 50 | do |
| 18,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. | 91½ | 250 | do |
| 5,000 do | 91 | 100 | do |
| 1,000 do | 91 | 50 | do |
| 10,000 do | 92 | 50 | do |
| 2,000 N. Y. Central 7's | 100 | 600 | do |
| 4,000 do | 100 | 100 | do |
| 1,000 do | 100 | 50 | do |
| 2,000 Hud. Conv. Bds. | 91 | 50 | do |
| 4,000 Chi. & R. Is. R. Bs. | 94 | 200 | do |
| 2,000 Indiana Bank Bonds | 84 | 100 | do |
| 1,000 do | 84½ | 100 | do |
| 1,000 do | 84½ | 50 | do |
| 10 Del. & Hud. Canal Co. | 124 | 25 | Mich. Central R. R. |
| 200 do | 125 | 10 | Panama Railroad |
| 5 Bank of Commerce | 109 | 10 | N. Y. Central Railroad |
| 10 Hanover Bank | 66 | 24 | Clev. C. & Cin. R. R. |
| 6 Corn Exchange Bank | 104 | 50 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. |
| 11 Commonwealth Bank | 93 | 200 | do |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 Indiana State 5s | 82 | 90 | Galena & Chicago R. R. |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s | 83 | 100 | Mich. Southern R. R. |
| 5,000 do | 83 | 50 | do |
| 2,000 Missouri 6s | 84 | 50 | Erie Railroad |
| 4,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bonds | 101½ | 5 | do |
| 10,000 Erie Bonds of '75 | 89½ | 200 | do |
| 10,000 do | 90 | 100 | do |
| 5,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '71 | 92 | 100 | do |
| 6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. | 91½ | 200 | do |
| 1,000 New-York C. 7s | 100½ | 200 | do |
| 160 Mechanics' Bank | 69 | 100 | do |
| 25 Bank of Commerce | 109½ | 100 | do |
| 24 Merchants' Exch. Bk. | 103 | 50 | do |
| 2 Del. & Hud. Canal Co. | 126 | 150 | Harlem Railroad |
| 150 Cum. Coal Co. | 32½ | 400 | Reading Railroad |
| 200 Nicar. Transit Co. | 13½ | 100 | do |
| 100 do | 20 | 100 | do |
| 10 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 91½ | 100 | do |
| 50 Huds. Riv. Railroad | 41½ | 100 | do |

MONDAY, April 2—A. M.

The tone of the Stock Exchange was unsettled in the early part of last week, but became quite firm the last two days. Prices on Saturday afternoon were 2 ₱ cent. dearer on Erie shares, and 1¼ dearer on Reading than at the close of the previous week, while other Road Stocks and Bonds sympathized to a less important extent with the generally firm temper of the market. Illinois Central Bonds, after being sold largely on Thursday and Friday at 80@80½, recovered to 81½. Erie new bonds in request at 88½@88¾ cash, and 60 buyer 60 days; an improvement of 1½ ₱ cent. on the prices of the week before. Virginia and Missouri State Stocks show much steadiness in price under a considerable press to sell for account of Western Bankers. The Money market during the week presented little alteration in rates or supply. The condition or disposition to lend among the large Banks is not, perhaps, so uniformly easy as a fortnight ago. Some of them refuse less than 7 ₱ cent. interest, and others are indifferent to an increase of their demand loans at 6 ₱ cent. though this continues to be the general rate to the best Stock borrowers. The amount of prime short paper in the market is not equal to the demand. A parcel of $50,000, sixty day acceptances, was taken on Saturday at 5½ ₱ cent. The transient supply of Foreign Bills is measurably light for the season. The regular Bankers have complete control of the rates, which for the packet sailing this week are likely to rule firm, unless the Southern mails bring better remittances. We quote on London 109¾@110¼; not much done at the outer figure; Paris 5.12½@5.10.

The foreign trade at this port for the past week shows a moderate importation of Dry Goods and general merchandise. The aggregate, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $2,208,754, against $2,138,997 the corresponding week last March. For the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, the total of Imports at New-York, by our semi-official weekly returns, is $218,943,000, against $141,076,000 to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to Foreign States during the week amounted to $1,427,610, against $1,007,336 the same week in 1854. For the Treasury year to the present date, the aggregate is $43,567,000, against $32,077,000 to corresponding time the previous Treasury year. The Specie export entered at the Custom-House during the week was $94,600, against $236,000 the same week last year. But there was shipped by the steamer from Boston on Wednesday the sum of $770,000 in gold bars and coin, the most of which was sent by express from this City. The export of specie from the port of New-York from the 1st July last to the present date is $25,350,000, against $21,536,000 to corresponding period the previous treasury year. The Government office held a regular balance on Saturday afternoon of $3,707,603, against $4,351,533, but as $500,000 of this difference went directly to Norfolk and Washington, it has little or no bearing on the Bank reserve, which on the other hand has suffered some from the export movement and Boston, and $100,000 sent to Savannah at the close of the week; so that the Specie line on the official averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show a moderate falling off. The last reserve was $16,008,710.

The Foreign mails by the *Asia* at Boston, to Saturday, March 17, from Liverpool, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office early yesterday morning. Our London files and Liverpool circulars represent trade at Manchester a little less gloomy than the Halifax dispatch, though the prices for goods are by no means satisfactory. The Iron interest is much depressed at Birmingham, where several heavy failures are announced; one that of ROSE, FLETCHER & Co., for $300,000, and another Mr. THOMAS SPENCER for $400,000. The Birmingham *Gazette* remarks that rumors are current of other disasters among first-class concerns. The London *Times* money column, noticing these and other failures, treats them as mere exceptions to the general rule of improved confidence in the money market, brought about by the pernicious practice of exchanging and using accommodation paper. In London this practice has produced corresponding results to the provincial failures. It is stated that one firm stopped for $500,000 "who are shown only a few months back to have entered into enormous speculations without a shilling of capital at their command." The receipts of Gold for the week were $4,625,000, including $1,525,000 just arrived on the *Arge* from Australia. The Bank of England, as stated by telegraph, shows an accession of $2,155,000. The Bank has just made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., the surplus for the six months being small, after its payment, but the whole surplus is left $15,090,000 on a proprietary of $72,765,000. The Bank rate of discount has not been reduced from 5 ₱ cent., but the private bankers were taking paper at 4½@4¾. The movements of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to providing for the War Budget of 1855, will have much to do in determining the discount measures of the Bank. The general impression seems to be that the Chancellor will adhere to the policy of Mr. GLADSTONE, and create no permanent loans. Much confidence is expressed both by the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, in the prospects of the market for money, the supply of gold, and the course of the continental exchanges. The following, from the first named authority, might almost apply to the recent state of things in California:

"The difficulties at Liverpool a few months back were almost all of the same character, although on a more distinguished scale. Looking, therefore, at the fact that none of these things are to be attributed to a pressure which can be supposed to have arisen either from the war or any other recent cause, since in each case the accommodation paper system was of old standing, and those who have once begun that practice are doomed sooner or later, there is no reason to suppose that the field of fair enterprise has sustained any irremediable damage, but rather that *there is ground for congratulation at events having cut short the progress of those who with every day's continuance in business would merely have increased the amount for which they were finally to fall.*"

In regard to American Stocks in London, the circulars all agree that less business was done than the previous week, but the circular of Mr SATTERTHWAITE says that this was owing chiefly to the small amount of first-class Railroad Bonds offering for sale. Eries 1883 and 1875, he further remarks, are much wanted and full rates would be paid. There has been a fair inquiry for Pennsylvania Central 6's, at 90. In Illinois new issue considerable transactions have taken place at 1@1½ ₱ cent. above the awarded price. Panama Sterling 7's have been done at 93. The regular Illinois Centrals quoted 69@70.

We are indebted to Mr. Cashier RUSSELL for a statement of the operations of the Government Sub-Treasury Office for the month of March, from which we take the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Sub-Treasury balance, March 1 | $4,641,267 |
| Receipts during the month | 3,403,557 |
| Total | $8,044,824 |
| Payments during the month | 4,337,021 |
| Regular balance, March 31 | $3,707,603 |
| Disbursing Officer's balance, March 1 | 1,657,639 |
| Transferred to this amount in March | 1,219,365 |
| Total | $6,371,608 |
| Disbursed on Officer's Clerks in March | 1,214,469 |
| Balance this account March 31 | $1,156,594 |
| Assay Department March 1 | 2,956,920 |
| Coin and Bars received in the month | 2,191,225 |
| Total | $5,448,058 |
| Paid out during month | 1,273,325 |
| Balance, March 31 | $4,174,730 |
| Coin and Bullion, in all Departments, March 31 | $9,666,967 |

Of which,

| | |
|---|---|
| In imported Bullion | $585,736 |

*Statement of business at the United States Assay-Office, at New-York, for the month ending March 31, 1855:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits of Gold | | $1,146,840 00 |
| Foreign Coins | $6,200 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 111,240 | |
| United States Bullion | 1,131,200 | |
| Deposits of Silver | | 13,314 00 |
| Foreign Coins | $2,700 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 1,700 | |
| United States Bullion, (contained in Gold) | 9,914 | 1,154,154 00 |
| Total Deposits, payable in Bars | | $1,059,000 |
| Total Deposits, payable in Coins | | 99,154—1,154,154 00 |
| Gold Bars Stamped | | 1,707,000 92 |
| Transmitted to the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage | | $4,590 57 |

The exports of the principal items of produce for the week compared with the corresponding one of last year have been as follows:

| | 1854. Quantity. | Value | 1855. Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 5,230 | $278,810 | 7,017 | $339,723 |
| Flour, bbls | 16,309 | 130,499 | 9,770 | 97,314 |
| Wheat, bushels | 46,364 | 97,030 | — | — |
| Corn, bushels | 134,335 | 117,960 | 134,396 | 133,849 |
| Corn Meal, bbls | 911 | 3,151 | 1,227 | 5,396 |
| Beef, bbls | 257 | 4,296 | 703 | 22,757 |
| Pork, bbls | 740 | 11,994 | 1,355 | 21,140 |
| Total produce | | $632,788 | | $630,149 |
| Miscellaneous | | 374,550 | | 607,461 |
| Total exports for the week | | $1,007,338 | | $1,427,610 |

The April Interest on the Junction Road Bonds (Ohio) will be paid to-day at the office of the Cleveland and Toledo Company, No. 16 William-street. Messrs. ATWOOD & Co. pay the April interest on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Bonds.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will take place this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Schuylkill Coal Trade for the week and season is as follows:

| | Week. | Season. | To date last season. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reading Railroad | 44,625 | 469,723 | 396,377 |
| Schuylkill Canal | 22,000 | 51,029 | 58,655 |
| Total tonnage | | 512,752 | 455,032 |

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 30.

COTTON—The sales of the day are about 3,000 bales, mostly prior to the publication of the news. Sales for the week foot up 25,000 bales. The receipts at this port, less than last year at this time, are estimated at 108,000 bales. The stock on hand is 90,000 bales. We quote Middling at 9½c.@10c.

COFFEE—Sales of the week amount to 17,000 bags. The stock on hand is 87,000. Prime Rio is quoted at 10½c.

EXCHANGE—The outside rate for Sterling is 9¾.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 31.

COTTON—The week closes with a quiet feeling. Sales have been made to a moderate extent at irregular prices.

WOOL—The market has been active during the week. Sales, 75,300 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—No change in the market. Sales, 6,000 pieces.

### Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *James Adger*, for Charleston—J. Stuart, Miss S. Stuart and servant, Miss Jones, S. Dreason, A. W. Bowman, Master C. A. St. John, W. Barnett, Daniel Angell and lady, Mrs. E. Thompson, Mrs. A. Wagner, J. McCharron and lady, A. B. Douglass, S. A. Arnold, F. J. Dexter, E. Spencer, Miss Jones, Mrs. J. A. Sullivan, R. J. Horrick, M. Worthington and servant, G. Pope, T. Wagstaff, A. Robinson, John Mowat, Jr., Mr. Stark, Mrs. J. Faulkner, child and infant, Mrs. A. Hall, Miss Hall and infant, C. A. Maitland, L. P. Caldwell, E. Weiss and lady, E. Platt, Miss E. Hanley, S. T. Brooks, H. S. Cranwell, H. Corbett, Edward Dorsey, A. Baker, A. S. Hall, Elizabeth Yates and infant, T. Pappenheim, Mrs. and child, P. L. Parker, D. D. Dillon, C. D. Clark, A. W. Dennison, C. D. Langdon, A. D. Mellen, H. C. Bowen, T. Dennison, S. Dennison, J. Hallett, J. H. Hall, L. Gutheim, and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship *Florida*, for Charleston—Rev. J. Wheaton, Mrs. Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Anna Wheaton, Miss Mary Ann Wheaton, Miss Eliza Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton, Miss Wheaton,